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Published monthly by the
New York State Education Department

BULLETIN 339

MAY 1905

New York State Library

MELVIL DEWEY Director

Bulletin 94

LIBRARY SCHOOL 19

INDEXING

PRINCIPLES, RULES AND EXAMPLES

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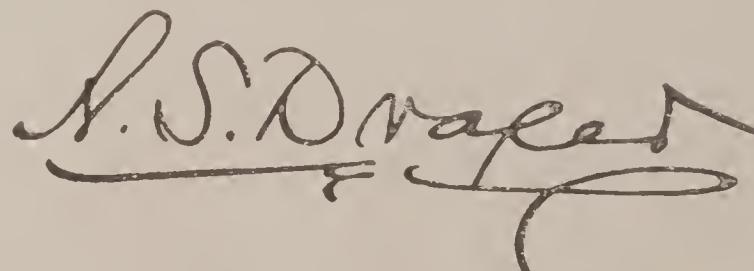
Commissioner of Education

DEAR SIR: The accompanying brief treatise on indexing is submitted for publication in the Library School series. It has been prepared by Miss Martha T. Wheeler, instructor in indexing, with assistance from Miss Elva L. Bascom, and is the outgrowth of several years practical work in making and supervising indexes to Regents publications and experience in teaching the subject in the Library School. The bulletin will not only meet school needs but enable us to answer much more satisfactorily than hitherto possible the many inquiries coming to us about principles and practice of indexing.

MELVIL DEWEY

Director

*State of New York
Education Department
COMMISSIONER'S ROOM
Approved for publication Feb. 3, 1905*

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "A.S. Draper", is written over a horizontal line. The signature is fluid and has a distinct flourish at the end.

Commissioner of Education

New York State Library

MELVIL DEWEY Director

Bulletin 94

LIBRARY SCHOOL 19

INDEXING

PRINCIPLES, RULES AND EXAMPLES

Importance. The importance of book indexes is so widely recognized and the want of them so frequently deplored that no argument in their favor seems necessary. There is however too little appreciation on the part of publishers and authors of the value and difficulty of good indexing. In a valuable paper on "Indexing" published in *Library Journal* 17:406, afterward separately reprinted but now out of print, J. B. Nichols says:

A book without an index is like a locked chest without the key; each may contain valuable treasures, but neither can be gotten into. The sense of insecurity and uncertainty which the student feels in the use of an index on which he can not rely is something very annoying. Nothing impairs the usefulness of a book like the lack of a proper index; and nothing enhances its value so much as being provided with one.

There are few if any branches of clerical work that require higher intellectual faculties for their satisfactory and successful performance than general indexing. To index a branch of knowledge satisfactorily requires a considerable knowledge of it, of its classifications, of its synonyms, of its species and genera. General qualities required are good taste, good judgment, and a habit of conciseness and of liberal and comprehensive thought. Above all, what may be called the "index sense" is required—that is, the ability to feel instinctively, at the first glance, what and how subjects should be indexed in all their ramifications; the sense that is in touch with searchers, and appreciates just how subjects will be looked for and how to arrange so that they can most readily be found. Experience is the only school in which these qualifications can be gained.

It is remarkable, in view of the manifest usefulness of good indexes, how many books there are unprovided with them; and how many more are provided with indexes of an inferior kind which are inaccurate, insufficient and unreliable. The trouble is not that the importance of reliable indexes is not generally appreciated, but that the work of indexing is left to inexperienced and unsci-

entific hands. It is not generally recognized that a really good index can not be made except by persons with special skill and special experience; that indexing is an art in itself, and it is unreasonable to expect satisfactory results from untrained hands. Not even authors are qualified to index their own work, unless they happen to possess familiarity with the principles and practice of indexing. None but the author, it is true, has such an intimate knowledge of the subject—and such knowledge is essential in indexing; but if he lack those special qualifications which are requisite in work of this kind, he can not be depended on to make a good index.

A book now on the market and in its ninth edition contains in the index the item "Hell on earth"; on the page referred to is an account of persons kept in a constant state of anxiety and terror, the expression quoted being used to indicate in a forcible way the mental condition. Among other curiosities in the same index are the following items: "Maxim," "Quotations at beginning of chapters," "Something to avoid." More absurdly useless entries it would be difficult to make; articles and prepositions and conjunctions might as well be indexed; and yet similar instances of faulty indexing could be multiplied indefinitely.

Unalterable rules impossible. It is not possible to devise rules which will secure satisfactory treatment in all cases, but a few general principles may be stated which will aid the indexer able to apply them with good judgment to specific problems. The indexing problem changes with each new book undertaken. To meet the needs of different classes of seekers and to suit various types of books, rules entirely satisfactory in one case must be varied in the next and perhaps ignored or even reversed for a third. Yet while the indexer who follows the same rules under all circumstances must inevitably do some inferior work, an index compiled without a basis of well formulated rules is almost worse than none.

Importance of plan. In each case a well considered and well defined plan must be determined on in advance and followed throughout. This is necessary to secure completeness and consistency, to avoid misleading searchers, and to keep the size of the index within proper limits. The length of an index depends on the minuteness and detail to which the subjects are indexed, and on the fulness of the entries. It is necessary in advance to fix a degree of minuteness and detail to which the work shall be carried, and to settle the style of the entries. Nichols

Codes. Many indexing rules are practically identical with those used in preparing library catalogues, and forms of statement in the following pages as well as illustrative examples have in many cases been taken from C: A. Cutter's *Rules for a Dictionary Catalogue* and Melvil Dewey's *Library School Rules and Simplified Library School Rules*. In these manuals many more rules may be

WILLIAM M. T.
LIBRARY

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found with illustrations, which would aid in compiling indexes to bibliographies, genealogies and other works comprising many names, though often inapplicable to general subject indexing. Statements and illustrations are also borrowed from Mr Nichols's paper already quoted.

Index defined. An index, as defined in the *Century Dictionary*, is "a detailed alphabetic (or rarely, classified) list or table of topics, names of persons, places, etc. treated or mentioned in a book or series of books, pointing out their exact positions in the volume." The word is derived from the Latin *indicare*, to point out, to show. Nichols gives the following definition: "An index is a table or list of references, arranged usually in alphabetical order, to subjects, names and the like, occurring in a book or other matter." W: I: Fletcher, who has had long experience as editor in chief of *Poole's Index to Periodical Literature*, in a paper on "Indexing" prepared for the world's library congress at the Columbian Exposition, after drawing a distinction between catalogues, bibliographies and indexes, says: "An index is an arrangement (generally alphabetic but sometimes classified) of the analyzed contents of one book, or of the books in a certain class, and is intended to show in what books and in what places in those books information is to be found on certain subjects."

Alphabetic vs classified indexes. All these authorities imply that the classified index is exceptional. In ordinary book indexes it is generally conceded to be inconvenient and few will question the dictum of the veteran indexer, H. B. Wheatley [*What is an Index?* p. 56] that "an index should be one and indivisible, and not broken up in several alphabets." Curious exceptions may be found, which serve to emphasize the value of this rule. Huchins's *Dorset*, brought out in a new edition in 1874, has eight separate indexes, i. e. 1 Places; 2 Pedigrees; 3 Persons; 4 Arms; 5 Blazons; 6 Glos-sorial; 7 Domesday; 8 Inquisitions. A work in six quarto volumes, entitled *Canada: an Encyclopaedia of the Country*, is provided with a slender index volume divided into no less than 23 sections, 11 of which are arranged alphabetically, the remaining 12 being contents grouped under class headings and arranged in order of occurrence.

Indexes to sets. A work in several volumes should have an index to the whole in one alphabet at the end of the final volume. It is convenient to have the volumes also separately indexed, if that can be afforded and will not unduly increase their size. Nichols proposes as the ideal that each volume be provided with the complete index to the set.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

Subject. The *subject* is any event, place, person, fact, relation, topic, idea, or whatever is an object of thought and may become an object of search.

Entry. The *entry* is the word, phrase or combination of phrases expressing the subject or idea, together with any necessary modification and the page reference indicating where it may be found in the text. The following example is taken from the very full index to Eggleston's *Beginners of a Nation*:

Sabbath-keeping, early Puritan ideal of, 127

Heading. The *heading* is the word or words chosen to express the subject or idea, and stands at the beginning of the entry, determining its alphabetic position. In the above entry, the heading "Sabbath-keeping" represents the subject.

Modification. A *modification* is a word or phrase following the heading to indicate the character of information given in the passage referred to, or otherwise limit its meaning. In the entry above "early Puritan ideal of" is the modification.

Subhead. A *subhead*, or secondary heading, is a modification which is itself repeatedly modified, and therefore becomes the head of a separate group of submodifications under the main heading [see example on p. 492 under heading "Boundaries," where "Connecticut" is a subhead]. The subhead does not differ in form or character from the simple modification, and requires different treatment only because it has attracted to itself several differentiated references, and must be separately indented in printing to make the meaning clear.

Cross reference. A *cross reference* refers: (1) from a possible heading under which no page references are given to the chosen heading where they may be found ("see" reference); or, (2) connects headings which represent allied subjects or which contain related entries ("see also" reference):

Electric telegraph, *see* Telegraph

Limestone, *see also* Magnesian limestone

Numerous entries, subheads and cross references may be grouped under one heading. To "index under a certain word" means that that word is put first in the entry and becomes the heading.

FULNESS AND CHARACTER OF INDEXING

Minuteness of indexing must vary according to the character and uses of the book in hand. Generally speaking, the fuller an index is, without entering into valueless minutiae, the greater is its usefulness; a book half indexed would perhaps better have no index at all, since it is as likely to mislead as to assist. But books fre-

quently contain illustrative or explanatory matter or digressions of various kinds which, though useful in their connection, a reader would not anticipate from his knowledge of the subject, nor expect to find analyzed in the index; hence their inclusion under distinct headings is a waste of space. Too often limitation of space or the question of expense confronts the indexer, when a close estimate of the number of pages and the number of headings to a page must be made, and fulness in indexing regulated accordingly.

Indexer's first duty. The indexer's first duty, then, is to acquire a clear idea of the character, scope and general plan of the work to be indexed. If possible he should read it through. If indexing from proof received in sections, he must judge as best he can from the material in hand and from such information as he can secure from author or publisher. In all cases of doubt it is better to err on the side of too great fulness in the earlier stages of the work, since it is easier to cut out superfluities in revising than to pick up statements dimly remembered which prove important as the work develops.

Kinds of indexes. A book may require: (1) a general index of quite obvious subjects, as John Fiske's histories, G. W. Curtis's *Orations and Addresses*, Bryce's *American Commonwealth*, Darwin's *Descent of Man*; or, (2) an index of ideas, more or less difficult to reduce to alphabetic key words, as Emerson's *Essays* or Holmes's *Autocrat*; or, (3) a name index, as for botanies, atlases, genealogies etc.; or, (4) a word and phrase index, as Bartlett's *Familiar Quotations*. In the last case it is necessary to bring out such words as may have remained in the searcher's memory, through which he hopes to make whole a maimed and halting quotation. The following examples illustrate the difference between the indexing of words and the indexing of subjects:

And what is so rare as a day in June?

Then, if ever, come perfect days;

Then Heaven tries the earth, if it be in tune,

And over it softly her warm ear lays.

Here "June" is the very obvious subject, but entries are made in *Bartlett* under all the words underlined above. A second example:

What's gone and what's past help

Should be past grief.

Here the underlined words chosen for entry are all that would be sought by a person striving to recall a half forgotten quotation, but none of them represents the subject of the lines, i. e. the uselessness of *regrets* or *repining*.

CHOICE OF HEADINGS

Consider the character of the book to be indexed; what class of persons will generally consult it: high school pupils, scientific men, literary students, business men, trained bibliographers, inexperienced general readers? On what lines will they seek information? With these points in view, choose between technical and common, scientific and unscientific terms, and decide whether any system of cross reference between them, or possibly of double entry, is necessary. In a word, determine what is wanted and devise means of getting at it. A subject heading should be selected with great care since it is the alphabetic key to the matter it indexes, and the only guide to the modifications grouped under it. The indexer must put himself in the reader's place in choosing it. "Select such headings as are most likely to be *first* looked for by the searcher for such information as they contain." [Fletcher] Use the word in the text if it fulfils this requirement; if not, supply the preferred word, keeping in mind the following principles:

1 **Obvious key word.** Choose the obvious word, even if in doing so the more exact one is sacrificed. "The cataloguer and the index compiler too often arrange their entries under those headings which they consider readers and searchers *ought* to consult." [Clarke. *Practical Indexing*, p. 137] Not infrequently the text words, even when they express the idea with the greatest precision, are the last that would occur to the seeker, who has not the page before him to suggest them. The index maker must consult the popular vocabulary far oftener than the dictionary in selecting key words.

It may sometimes be important to use the exact terms of the text, e. g. in technical books or in works of writers of marked individuality in the use of language, whose peculiar expressions impress themselves on their readers; but in these cases such words *are*, from a certain point of view, the obvious words, and the apparent exception proves the rule. Emerson's oft quoted phrase "hitch his wagon to a star" furnishes an illustration. The passage reads:

I admire still more than the sawmill the skill which, on the sea-shore, makes the tides drive the wheels and grind corn, and which engages the assistance of the moon, like a hired hand, to grind, and wind, and pump, and saw, and split stone, and roll iron. Now that is the wisdom of a man in every instance of his labor, to hitch his wagon to a star and see his chore done by the gods themselves. That is the way we are strong, by borrowing the might of the universe.

Here the main idea, which runs through several pages, is that of man's utilization of the power of the universe, both physical and spiritual. It might be expressed in the index by several key words, none of which would be so likely to occur to the searcher who had previously read the passage or heard the phrase quoted, as the words "wagon" and "star," which represent it in the full index to the Riverside edition of Emerson's works; yet no one, hearing the phrase alone, fancies it to be about either wagons or stars. The quotation is often used to emphasize a different thought, that of the importance of high aims, an idea developed, though less definitely, later in the essay.

Take another striking passage from Emerson:

Every man takes care that his neighbor shall not cheat him. But a day comes when he begins to care that he do not cheat his neighbor. Then all goes well. He has changed his market cart into a chariot of the sun.

Here, following the principle illustrated above, entry might be made under "Market cart" and "Chariot of the sun," terms which linger in the reader's mind. But "cheat" is quite as likely to be recalled and the single entry found in the Emerson index under "Cheating, fear of being cheated and fear of cheating," which represents the idea of the paragraph perfectly, is probably sufficient.

2 Prefer common terms. Do not use learned or cumbrous words where simple and common ones will do as well.

3 Avoid unimportant words. Do not enter under the unimportant and chance words in a phrase; never use as key words prepositions, conjunctions, articles or equally obscure words. The inexperienced indexer often makes the blunder of appropriating as it stands a good descriptive phrase, which sets forth the subject adequately but furnishes no usable alphabetic key, or which must be rearranged to bring the significant word to the first place; e. g.

Desperate leap of a bird catcher

Growth of knowledge unconscious

Differences in quality of humor in men and women

4 Adjective headings. A heading should be a noun or a substantive phrase. Adjectives may, however, lead in a phrase, and thus determine the alphabetic place, where they form part of a name or well known term, and would be naturally sought by the user of the index; e. g. Alimentary canal, Carbolic acid, Domestic economy, Hereditary genius, Perpetual motion. An adjective alone does not constitute a complete heading.

5 Specific headings. Choose the specific term; e. g. "Golf" instead of "Games" if the discussion is confined to golf.

6 **Subject of book.** Avoid indexing under the main subject of the book, *unless it is the only word or group of words for which the searcher would look*; e. g. in a book on punctuation make headings "Comma," "Colon," etc. placing under the heading "Punctuation" such modifications as "different systems," "general rules," "modern practice," etc. The annual report of the director of the N. Y. State Library rarely contains index entries under "State Library" or "Library"; the reports on examinations in New York State have few entries under the word "Examinations." In such cases, since the entire volume relates directly to a single subject, the main heading is understood throughout; if expressed, it must precede nearly every entry, and would be ignored by the seeker, who would transfer his attention to the alphabetizing of the words following.

Perspective should always be kept in mind in determining plan. Each idea must be treated with reference to accompanying matter. In a work solely on New York the index might not contain the heading "New York," all matters treated being indexed under their individual terms; while in a work treating only in part of that state, subjects relating to it would be better indexed under the heading "New York." In a geographic work places would have preference and special attention in indexing; in *general* scientific works, the subjects discussed would furnish the important headings and place entry would be of secondary interest. "Geology in New York" in the former would be indexed under "New York"; in the latter, under "Geology." But entry under both might sometimes be necessary.

Sir Walter Scott's biography of Swift quotes the Dean's pathetic prophecy in the presence of a dying elm: "I shall be like that tree, I shall die at the top." This idea would in Swift's biography be indexed as "Death, his premonition of"; in a volume of miscellaneous essays, under "Swift, Dean, premonition of death"; in Bartlett's *Familiar Quotations* it appears under the key words "Tree," "Die" and "Top." In a collection of quotations, indexed under authors, it should be brought out under both Swift and Scott.

7 **Separate linked subjects.** In simple subject indexing do not link two subjects in one heading, even when they form a title; e. g.

New York, clay industry in

New Jersey, clay industry in

not New York and New Jersey, clay industry in
New Jersey and New York, clay industry in

8 Significant word. If the heading is a phrase, enter under first word unless a later word is more significant; e. g.

a Actions at law; Conduct of life; District of Columbia; Freedom of the press; Trial by combat

b Ghent, treaty of; Agriculture, department of

9 Words necessarily separated. When words closely connected in the text must be separated in the index in order to bring the heading first, avoid a greater separation than is necessary; e. g.

France, southern, industrial condition

Grant, Gen. U. S., battles

not France, industrial condition in southern

Grant, battles of Gen. U. S.

10 Brief and compact forms; punctuation. So far as possible confine the heading to a word or brief phrase not requiring punctuation other than a comma for simple inversion, so that it may be taken in at a glance. When a heading must be used in inverted form and there is danger of confusion with the first modification, set it off by a colon; e. g.

Game, protection: county wardens, 199; licenses, 202; preserves, 203; state wardens, 204

11 Quoted statements. Index quoted statements under the real author's name, adding (quoted).

12 Number of headings to subject. Use as many headings as are necessary to present the subject in all its phases. Every heading should be included for which a reader might reasonably look, either with citations or by cross reference. Two subjects of equal importance may be treated in one article, or a single subject may be sought from more than one point of view. A paper on the socialistic movement in Massachusetts should be readily found by a seeker interested in socialism or by a student of conditions in Massachusetts. Architecture in Washington may be sought by those interested in the city or in architecture.

But questions of perspective enter into decisions as to double entry. In indexing matter in an American newspaper about e. g. a treaty between Chile and Argentina it is obvious that the two countries are entitled to equal recognition; but an article on relations between the United States and Chile needs only entry under "Chile." The American newspaper looks out on the world always from the American standpoint; to index relations with Chile under "United States" is much as if a woman should index her social engagements under her own name. In general the more vague the subject, the larger the number of headings necessary to index it. Keep two considerations in mind: the importance of

sufficient fulness to enable the searcher to find what he wants without unnecessary effort, and the folly of increasing the size and expense of the work by useless entries. Ordinarily one or two well chosen key words will be enough, and it is unworkmanlike to inflate the index till it rivals the text in bulk. The index to St George Mivart's book *On the Origin of Human Reason* is a notable example of absurd repetition and unwise choice of key words. The author refers [p. 136] to some articulate utterances of a certain parrot which sounded remarkably like replies to questions. This is indexed under 15 headings, as follows:

- Absurd tale about a Cockatoo, 136
- Anecdote, absurd one, about a Cockatoo, 136
- Bathos and a Cockatoo, 136
- Cockatoo, absurd tale concerning one, 136
- Discourse held with a Cockatoo, 136
- Incredibly absurd tale of a Cockatoo, 136
- Invalid Cockatoo, absurd tale about, 136
- Mr R—, and tale about a Cockatoo, 136
- Preposterous tale about a Cockatoo, 136
- Questions answered by a Cockatoo, 136
- R—, Mr, and tale about a Cockatoo, 136
- Rational Cockatoo as asserted, 136
- Tale about a rational Cockatoo, as asserted, 136
- Very absurd tale about a Cockatoo, 136
- Wonderfully foolish tale about a Cockatoo, 136

13 Cross reference vs scattered material. Be careful not to scatter material under several practically identical headings, where one heading with cross references from others will serve; e. g. matter about "taxes," "imposts," "duties" and "excise" can usually be grouped under "Taxes" with reference from the others. On the other hand, avoid using too comprehensive headings, which will draw unwieldy masses of modifications better distributed among more specific headings and connected by "see also" cross references if necessary.

In a very full index "suspended animation" might be indexed under headings, with cross references, as follows, the full entries being supposed to be made under the heading "Suspended animation":

- Animation, suspended, *see* Suspended animation.
- Biology, *see also* Suspended animation.
- Dormant vitality, *see* Suspended animation.
- Hibernation, *see also* Suspended animation.
- Life, *see also* Suspended animation.
- Suspended animation.
- Vitality, *see also* Suspended animation.

MODIFICATIONS

In word or name indexes the heading is usually followed directly by the page reference, but in subject indexes modifying phrases are frequently added to differentiate the passages cited [see Definition of terms, p. 468].

Value. These modifications are sometimes so inseparably connected with the heading as to seem a part of it, but quite as often they are evidently added to define exactly what the text includes. They may be of little consequence in brief and simple indexes, but an elaborate index, where large numbers of references are grouped under important headings, is exasperatingly incomplete without them, often forcing the searcher to consult many pages for material to which he might have been sent directly by an added word or phrase. H. B. Wheatley in his entertaining and suggestive *What is an Index?* published for the English Index Society in 1878, says [p. 45-46]:

The indexer must aim at conciseness, but he should always specify the cause of reference, more especially in the case of proper names. Few things are more annoying than to find a block list of references after a name, so that the consulter has to search through many pages before he can find what he seeks. Mr Markland draws particular attention to this point in a communication to the *Notes and Queries* (2d series, vol. 7, p. 469) on the subject of Indexes. He complains bitterly of the indexes to the collected edition of Walpole's *Letters* and to Scott's *Swift*. In the latter book there are 638 references to Harley, Earl of Oxford, without any indication of the reason why his name is entered in the index. This case also affords a good instance of careless indexing in another particular, for these references are separated under different headings, instead of being gathered under one, as follows:

Harley (Robert) 227 references

Oxford (Lord) 111 references

Treasurer, Lord Oxford 300 references

Mr Markland takes the opportunity of pointing out that good specimens of the right way to set out the references to an individual are to be found in Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes*; Hallam's *Constitutional History*; and Campbell's *Lives of the Lord Chancellors*. Probably the most colossal instance of the fault above alluded to is to be found in Ayscough's elaborate index to the *Gentleman's Magazine*, where all the references under one surname are placed together without even the distinction of the Christian name. Mr Solly made a curious calculation as to the time that would be employed in looking up these references. For instance, under the name Smith, there are 2411 entries all "en masse," and with no initial letters. If there were these divisions, one would find "Zachary Smith" in a few minutes, but now one must look to each reference to find what is wanted. With taking down the volumes, and

hunting through long lists of names, Mr Solly found that each reference cost him two minutes of time, a by no means extravagant estimate; hence it would take the consulter eight days (working steadily ten hours a day) to find out if there be any note about Zachary Smith in the *Magazine*, a task so awful to think of that it may be presumed that no one will ever attempt it.

Uniformity. Modifications need not be used uniformly throughout an index. Some subjects occur too infrequently to require them; e. g. in an index to laws a single reference to "chloral" needs no modification, but 100 references to laws affecting "cities" need to be carefully differentiated to facilitate the reader's search for a particular law. Their use must be determined by the nature of the subject-matter, and therefore of the headings, the probable number and character of references to the subject and the most important use of the index. When they are to be inserted very generally, add them uniformly to all headings when the entries are first made, since it is easier to cut out those not desired than to add after all the entries under one heading are brought together. To save space in very long indexes, modifications may sometimes be dropped from all headings having only a few references without seriously impairing their value. Very general or indefinite headings need modifications even when entries are few, and sometimes one is necessary to explain the presence of the heading.

If a modification proves to be too general or of too little importance, drop it and put the page reference immediately after the heading, as illustrated by the first entry in the following example:

Trinity church, 232; charter, 120; pews, 243; rectors, 252, 360; sexton, 365

Clear but concise. Make the modification clear, but brief and compact as possible, omitting every word not necessary to perfect clearness. The idea of each modification should be distinct from that of all others under the heading, so that the searcher may receive a definite impression of the character of the text referred to. This may often be secured with but a word or two. It is not necessary that sentences be complete, and much space may be saved by cutting out superfluous words; e. g. "Pacific ocean, discovery," "Volcanic explosions, cause," "Patent, royal; validity," are as clear and significant in the index as "Pacific ocean, discovery of the"; "Patent, the royal; question concerning the validity of." In this work, however, the indexer must be alert to possible alterations in sense through ill judged cancellations. A work now widely used narrowly escaped going before the public with the somewhat surprising heading "Washington in Jerseys," in consequence of

the too zealous economy of a reviser who had stricken out a saving "the" before Jerseys.

Inversions under heading. Avoid needless and confusing inversions under heading. The subject word is generally brought to the head by inversion, but except in long and elaborate indexes, where a scheme of classification of material under heading must be followed, it is better to leave modifications as nearly as may be in the natural order; e. g.

Nicaragua canal, provisions affecting in treaty with England
not Nicaragua canal, England, treaty with, provisions in, affecting

Names of persons. Cataloguers and bibliographers, trained to invert author's names to secure alphabetic arrangement by surnames, sometimes carry the habit so far as to invert them under title in ordinary book and periodical indexing. The effect is extremely awkward and inconvenient. Enter

Wetmore, W. H. Study of forestry in the United States
and Forestry in the United States, Study of; by W. H. Wetmore
not Forestry in the United States, Study of; by Wetmore, W. H.

Do not try to condense all the text information in the modification; even if possible, the reader naturally expects to find more in the text, and is misled.

Some indexers seem to be of opinion that proper names are the most important items in an index, and while carefully including all these, they omit facts and opinions of much greater importance. As a rule it is objectionable when the consulter finds no additional information in the book to what is already given in the index; for instance, should the observation be made respecting a certain state of mind that "the Duke of Wellington probably felt the same at the Battle of Waterloo," it will be well for the indexer to pass the remark by unnoticed, as should he make the following entries, the consulter is not likely to be in a very genial mood when he looks up the references:

Waterloo, the Duke of Wellington's supposed feelings at the battle of.
Wellington (Duke of), his supposed feelings at Waterloo.

The hackneyed quotation of

Best, Mr Justice, his great mind,
can not be omitted here, although I am unable to give any satisfactory account of its origin. It forms an excellent example of the useless references to which we have just referred, and contains as well a ludicrous misapprehension of the passage indexed, which is said to have been: "Mr Justice Best said that he had a great mind to commit the man for trial." There can be no doubt that the entry, whether it ever occurred in an index or not, was intended as a personal fling against Sir William Draper Best, puisne judge of the King's Bench from 1819-1824, and lord chief justice of the Common Pleas from 1824-1829.

Wheatley, *What is an Index?* p. 44-45

Allusions and unimportant statements. In case of unimportant allusions to persons, such phrases as "referred to," "alluded to," "cited" and "quoted" are convenient and quite sufficient.

Index entry a pointer. The indexer should bear in mind always that the index entry is only a "pointer" showing where certain information is to be found. If in a word the gist of the information can be indicated, sometimes saving the consulter the trouble of turning to the text, it may well be given, but there should be no attempt to make the index entry a digest. Nor must modifications be so comprehensive as to lack the necessary precision. Though the entry is but a pointer, it must point definitely to the specific object and not simply wave a gracious hand over a vast territory. "Buddhism" is too general if the indexer intends to cite the work of Buddhist missionaries in New York city; "France, education in" does not necessarily suggest the question of parochial vs state schools in France.

Care in condensing entries. Be careful that the modification is not condensed in such a way as to become a false or misleading statement, expressing more than, or the opposite of, the text. A passage in a history of colonial New York, stating that nonobservance of the Sabbath was forbidden under certain penalties by Peter Stuyvesant is better indexed under "Sabbath observance under Gov. Stuyvesant" than in the text words "Sabbath, non-observance under Gov. Stuyvesant," because the latter form implies injustice to the doughty Dutchman's rule. It is clearly misleading to index a paper on the question of school instruction as to the effects of alcoholic drinks under "Alcohol, use taught in schools."

Tact and humor in indexer. There is room also for the exercise of tact as well as truthfulness on the part of the indexer. Why enter under "Trenton, gambling in," when attention is to be called to Trenton's crusade against gambling? A saving sense of humor would prevent such an entry as "Oaths concerning debtors" to represent a law permitting the deduction of debts from the evaluation of taxable property when properly certified under oath.

Repetition of heading. Avoid repeating the heading in the modification; a change in wording or the insertion of a comma will often serve to express it. But prefer repetition of heading to awkward phraseology or confusion of meaning; e. g.

Books, character in, 122; of facts, 279; moral power, 159; professor of, needed, 166

Voice, English, 110; the sweetest music, 251, 340; index of a state of mind, 418; a hoarse voice a kind of warning, 422

Analysis under heading. When all, or most of the matter relating to a single subject is given consecutively and is not very extended, it is generally not worth while to give an analysis under the main subject heading; let a single blanket entry cover the mass. If there are scattered references elsewhere, differentiate these references, so that the searcher may know where to find a specific phase of the subject not treated in the main section. Bring out also specific points mentioned in the main section as headings in their own alphabetic places, if obviously desirable; e. g.

Title entry, treatment, 13-14
Title entry, treatment; anonymous books, 18
Biographic titles, 14
Novels, title entry, 13
Anonymous books, title entry, 18

Sometimes it is impossible to determine at the outset whether analysis is desirable. This difficulty usually arises when the indexer must begin his work before all the text is in hand. In such cases choose the "blanket" or "omnibus" entry, noting in the margin of the text the alternative. If before "verifying" [see p. 489] the same or other specific modifications have been needed for the subject, the change can be made at that point. If not, and all the text has not yet been read, transfer the note, abbreviated, to the bottom of the slip, so that the question will not be overlooked in editing and can then be settled definitely.

Scattered references. If the treatment of the subject is scattered through many pages and constantly interrupted by matter not relevant to it, of course thorough analysis and differentiation of references will be necessary.

Heading identical with modification. When a heading is also a modification of another heading, do not duplicate entries if they are identical, but refer from the modification to the heading; e. g. Cities, taxes, *see* Taxes, cities. The relative importance of the headings must decide which way the reference should be made. But if the page references under the modification are only a part of those under the same word or words as a heading, repeat the entries rather than refer to a mass of material most of which is irrelevant; e. g.

Cities, courts, 182, 260
Courts, 71, 123, 182, 209, 253, 260, 297

Modifications in "entry a line" index. If the index is to be in entry a line form [see p. 496] make the modification very brief and place the most important word first, inverting more freely to this end than in the paragraphed form, since it will head the line, catch the eye first and determine the alphabetic position of the modifica-

tion. With these limitations the modifications can seldom be so specific as in the more common paragraphed index.

CROSS REFERENCE

Cross references are of two kinds, commonly spoken of as "see" references and "see also" references [see Definition of terms, p. 468].

Make a "see" reference to guide the reader:

- 1 From a subject heading under which he might reasonably expect to find material to the heading or headings chosen for that subject; e. g.

Excise, *see* Taxes

Death rate, *see* Mortality; Vital statistics

- 2 From other forms of an author's name, or from a pseudonym, to the form chosen; e. g.

Ossoli, Margaret Fuller, *see* Fuller, Margaret
Marvel, Ik, *pseud.* *see* Mitchell, D. G.

Make a "see also" reference to connect:

- 1 A subject with its subdivisions; e. g.

Literature, *see also* Drama; Essays; Fiction; Poetry

- 2 Class and specific headings; e. g.

Beverages, *see also* Coffee; Milk; Tea

- 3 Headings which are related, or contain allied matter; or which, dissimilar for the most part, would be needed by an investigator of a certain topic; e. g.

Laws, *see also* Legislation

Books, *see also* Reading

Children, *see also* Minors; Orphans; Schools; Wards

Temperance, *see also* Local option; Saloons

Principles. When allied headings are of equal importance make the reference under each; e. g.

Labor, *see also* Employees; Wages

Employees, *see also* Labor; Wages

Wages, *see also* Employees; Labor

Be sure that the heading referred to contains new matter; never make reference from one heading to exactly the same pages cited under another heading. If the same information is entered under two headings, and it is necessary to make a reference from a third, make such reference to *one* form only; e. g.

Japan, religion, 147

Religion of Japan, 147

Buddhism *see* Japan, or Buddhism *see* Religion of Japan

but not both for this particular information. The searcher wishes only the fact; he does not care under how many forms the indexer has seen fit to refer to it. Nothing is more annoying than to be sent back and forth through the alphabet only to be conducted up blind alleys to the paragraph just read.

Never make a reference to a related heading unless there is actually a relevant entry there; i. e. do not refer to what *may* be, but only to what *is*. This is a common fault in cyclopedias and other works prepared by cooperation. The writer of an article, e. g. on x-rays, supposes that there will be full treatment of the uses of the x-ray in photography under the heading "Photography," and the specialist on photography assumes that that particular branch of his subject will be sufficiently covered under "X-rays," with the result that the seeker, after reading both articles, has secured nothing on his subject save the two references, "X-rays, *see also* Photography," "Photography, *see also* X-rays." Careful editing is imperative to prevent such mistakes.

Double entry vs cross reference. When but one or two brief entries are to be made, as a rule duplicate under the various headings needed instead of making references. The entry seldom requires more space, and in many cases actually takes less, if the modifications are as compact as they should be; and the searcher's time is saved, which is the first object of an index. Exception may be made in case of references from rejected to chosen forms of names.

Cross reference to heading only. Do not make cross references *too* specific. As a rule refer from heading only and to heading only, not particularizing modifications. Exception should sometimes be made in elaborate indexes where subheads are used, and in indexes printed in entry a line form.

PAGE REFERENCES

Inclusive or scattering references. If a subject is touched, dropped and taken up again on the same page, let the first reference stand for all unless the intervening text is so different in character that the searcher would not follow up the matter. This direction applies to regular reading text; in lists of names, tabular matter or any work in which the subject is constantly changing, every occurrence of a subject or name should be indexed. If the matter runs over a page give inclusive figures; the reader frequently wishes to know whether he will find an extended discussion, or merely incidental mentions; e.g. 120-29, not the less exact 120 *et seq.*

Exact reference by ninths. Unless pages are small or the subject matter is indicated by prominent center or side heads, it is convenient to divide the page into ninths in order to make references perfectly exact, superior figures being used to indicate the particular ninth of page or column in which the passage referred to begins; e. g. 34³ means page 34 beginning in the third ninth of the page

(about one third of the way down). Of the superior figures, the odd numbers 1, 5 and 9 denote the top, middle or bottom of the pages; 3 and 7, points halfway between top and middle and middle and bottom; while even numbers are mere modifiers of these positions, 2 denoting a point a little below the top, 8 a point a little above the bottom, 4 and 6 points just above and below the middle. If there are several columns on a page, use two superior figures, the first denoting column and the second position in the column; e. g. 89¹³⁻²⁸ means page 89, beginning in the third ninth of column 1 and ending near the bottom (in the eighth ninth) of column 2. This system is very useful for books requiring close analysis, where many subjects or phases of a subject are treated on a single page; it would be of little value, and by no means worth the extra time and cost, for many popular books. Wherever it is used a clear note of explanation should be given at the beginning of the index.

Marker. For this work a "marker" must be made, consisting of a narrow strip of paper (an inch or less wide) the length of the printed matter on the page, including running titles, and plainly divided into ninths, the spaces being numbered 1 to 9 from top to bottom.

Beginning of citation. The page citation should begin where the subject to be indexed is introduced, not necessarily where the subject word first occurs, if a text word is chosen for the heading. The marker laid on the page shows precisely the part of the page, and should always be used by those inexperienced in indexing by this exact method. If the indexer has a good eye he may soon acquire a ready and accurate judgment of relative position, and be able frequently to dispense with the measure.

Citation of volumes. When the index covers more than one volume, separate volume and page number by a colon; e. g. 2:176²-30⁸. If the modifications are arranged alphabetically the volume number must be included in every reference; if they are in order of entry, i. e. of occurrence in the text, the volume number may be omitted after the first reference, but should be in heavier type in order to be easily detected; e. g.

Truth, absolute, 6:197; abstract, 1:10; 2:304, 309; adorer of, 4:276; 6:290; apprehension of, 1:10, 70, 166; 2:264; 12:30; basis of aristocracy, 10:43; the only armor, 6:219; unity with beauty, 1:59

Nature, Moore's view of, 1:103; modern sentimentalism about, 375; man's connection with, 376; in Thoreau's writings, 381; her indifference to man, 2:131; as viewed by Rousseau, 266; early view of, 319; the free shows provided by, 3:257; Chaucer's love of, 355; love of, a modern thing 260; ignored by French criticism 4:9; its double meanings, 258

The relative importance of the colon and semicolon must be indicated by spacing; very narrow spaces on each side of the colon and regular spacing after the semicolon will prevent any confusion.

If the volumes are divided into parts or parts into volumes express thus: v. 1, pt 1:39²; pt 3, v. 2:159⁶.

In case of series of reports, proceedings etc. when the volumes are not numbered, citation must be by year; e. g. '55:171; '01:62.

When desirable to include month and year in periodical references cite thus: 53:109 (Jan. '95); 68:149 (22 June '99); or, in more strictly bibliographic work, Dec. 1897, 12:622-65. In a long index Library Bureau abbreviations of months save space: Ja, F, Mr, Ap, My, Je, Jl, Ag, S, O N. D

MECHANICAL METHODS

The clerical methods of constructing indexes are three.

1 **Blank book plan.** In this an alphabetic arrangement is approximated by allotting a certain number of pages to letters or combinations of two or more letters—Aa, Ab, Ac, Ba, Be, Bl, etc. A book provided with marginal letter tags is desirable for this use, or better, because it admits of interpolation, separate sheets provided with marginal index letters, clamped in a binder¹. The space allotted to the combinations must not be equal, but proportional. Obviously much more space is required for headings beginning with C than with Q; Ad will attract many more entries than Aa.

Relative space for letters. The relative importance of the letters of the alphabet has been the subject of considerable research and comparison. H. B. Wheatley gives some results in his *How to Make an Index*, p. 197-202. It is made evident that C and S are always full in both name and subject indexes; B frequently leads all in name indexes but generally falls to a position midway in subject indexes; M ranks somewhat above the average, and in indexes of English names, W and H rank high. A is first of the vowels, the others standing but little higher than J, K and Q. The first half of the alphabet requires appreciably more space than the second. While statistics prove the general average, they also reveal great variation in special instances. It is apparent that in an index to New York local history Dutch names would raise the letter V, usually of low rank, to an important position, and occasionally the ordinary proportions are altered most unexpectedly. There is always danger of miscalculation in assigning

¹For fuller description and criticism of this method see Clarke, *Practical Indexing*, p. 155-60.

space, and consequent blocking of letters. When this occurs, a new place must be set aside, a reference made, and thereafter it will be necessary to look in both places for entries under that combination. This system has been very popular for office indexes but is everywhere giving way to the card form.

2 Order of occurrence. The second method, often used in preparing book indexes, is that of making entries on sheets in the order of the matter indexed. When complete they are cut apart, alphabetized and mounted on sheets for the printer.

Alphabeting slips. In sorting into alphabetic order, the slips are first thrown into piles by initial letter, according to an imaginary diagram in five columns of five letters each:

A	—	—	—	—	—	U
B	—	—	—	—	—	V
C	—	—	—	—	—	W
D	—	—	—	—	—	X
E	—	—	—	—	—	Y Z

The relative position of each letter is soon learned and slips are placed almost automatically. The first rough alphabetizing should be followed by a more exact one. This method of indexing is very fully described by F. B. Perkins in a paper on "Book indexes" in *Public Libraries in the United States*, a special report of the Bureau of Education published at Washington in 1876. It is fairly satisfactory for extremely simple work, e. g. an author index to a classed list of books, but in more complicated indexing involves a considerable loss of time in referring to earlier entries and in final editing for the printer.

3 Separate slips. The third method, that of making entries on separate slips and filing them in trays in strict alphabetic order as the work proceeds, is much the best, and is described in detail on p. 487-90.

MARKING PROOF

Advantages. When the character of the special problem has been grasped and a general idea of what is needed attained, the text, whether in proof or already in book form, should be marked for entries. There are decided advantages in thus indicating headings, modifications and cross references on the matter to be indexed before writing the entries. Till the slips are alphabetized (a slow process and often delayed) in no other way can the indexer easily refer to headings and modifications already chosen for certain subjects, or discover forgotten decisions in puzzling cases. When a change

must be made in fulness of indexing the marked proofs are invaluable, and in a long index or one which has been interrupted, they are of great service in securing uniformity. In recurrent work, such as reports and proceedings, which frequently follow the same general plan year after year and contain much tabular matter, the marked text of the preceding volume is a much more useful guide than the printed index, and it often enables the indexer to delegate the work to an assistant, after marking the new sections, with general directions to follow proof of the preceding year. Perhaps most important of all, marking proofs makes it possible to consign the mechanical writing of entries to an assistant.

Methods. There are many possible ways of indicating entries in the text. Any method is good which is simple to use, avoids confusion and is readily grasped by an untrained assistant. A method which has stood the test of several years use in many kinds of indexes is as follows:

Indicate the heading by underlining in pencil the word or phrase, if in the text; if not, write it in the margin and underline. Indicate its modification, if any is needed, by a short line under the beginning of the modifying word or phrase, or inclose the phrase in curves, crossing out unnecessary words and making any other desired changes. If connection between heading and modification is not clear use a tracer. Indicate a "see" reference by x under the word from which reference is to be made to the word underlined for heading; e. g.

Roads Highways

 x

A "see also" reference may be indicated by adding the word "also"; e. g.

Roads Highways

 x also

If reference is to be made both ways put x under each word; e. g.

Property Mortgage

 x x

The "also" is superfluous in this case, because the fact that double reference is desired shows the form. Most frequently the heading referred from has to be written in the margin and so is just as easily written "Mortgage, see also"; or, if it is the heading referred to, "See also Mortgage."

The following extract from Nichols's *Indexing* expresses principles of value to the indexer and has been marked to illustrate the plan described above:

importance

Consistency and uniformity are very desirable throughout the index. Consistency, besides being necessarily a part of a well ordered system, tends to prevent mistakes, in an index which lacks uniformity of composition, a searcher, finding one arrangement in one case and not the same arrangement in another similar case, may thereby be erroneously led to suppose that the index contains nothing on the latter subject. It is, however, quite impossible always to follow rigidly any plan or system. The judgment of the indexer will be constantly exercised in the discrimination between and settlement of fine points. A certain amount of latitude and elasticity must always be admissible and much must be left to the good sense of the indexer.

not chief aimnew, how to treatfrom synonymous termswordsnot always best key

As a subject is newly encountered the indexer should first carefully determine just what the exact subject is, and then how best to express it, select the headings and modifications—all those under which search is likely to be made—that best express the meaning. Whenever the same subject occurs afterward enter under the same headings. If there are several synonymous headings equally eligible, select one of them for entry and make cross reference from the others to it. The language of the text (text) and least of all titles, except in title entry (need not be followed), and should never be slavishly followed in the wording of the headings and modifications, these should express in the most exact (fine shades of meaning being considered), the plainest and briefest way possible the actual subject. the entries should be reduced to their simplest form, and if possible to a single word

decide on & follow uniformlyoften disregardedbriefest clear form

The markings call for entries as below, the page citations referring to Nichols's *Indexing*, which is printed in double columns:

- Consistency, importance, 3¹²
- Uniformity, *see* Consistency
- Consistency not chief aim, 3¹⁴
- Subject, new, how to treat, 3²⁵
- Headings, decide on and follow uniformly, 3²⁵
- Synonymous headings, 3²⁶
- Headings, synonymous, 3²⁶
- Cross reference, from synonymous terms, 3²⁷
- Language of text often disregarded, 3²⁷
- Text words not always best key, 3²⁷
- Titles need not be followed, 3²⁷
- Headings, briefest clear form, 3²⁸
- Modifications, briefest clear form, 3²⁸

A single marking of the heading "Consistency" stands for both modifications, because no other heading intervenes. The unbroken line under "synonymous headings" shows that the words are to be taken together as a heading; the second line under "heading"

directs that it be used alone as a heading, modified by "synonymous," as indicated by the short second line under that word. Curves inclose the modification of the heading "Titles," because the short line would not make clear how much of the phrase was to be taken. Tracers show that "briefest clear form" is to modify both "heading" and "modifications."

Perspective in choosing headings. It should be noted that these entries are made for a separate monograph on indexing very fully analyzed. If published with miscellaneous papers on other subjects the headings chosen here would be inappropriate; most, if not all of them, in that case, should be entered as modifications under the heading "Indexing." Mr Nichols's paper was in fact first published in v. 17 of the *Library Journal*, where it appears in the index only under "Indexing (Nichols) 406-419." Had the indexer seen fit to analyze the paper somewhat the heading "Indexing" would still have been sufficient to cover all modifications.

The need of subheads under certain headings can sometimes be foreseen in marking the proof, and if the proper word is chosen then it will save time in alphabetizing and editing. The intention to treat as a subhead is indicated by the word "indent," a direction as to form of printing, which must be transferred to the bottom of the slip when the entry is written, for guidance to editor and copyist.

WRITING SLIPS

After the indexer has read enough of the text to make sure that the general scheme of indexing will not need changing, marked proofs can be given to an assistant for writing slips. For this are needed:

1 V slips. Small slips (V of the "standard sizes," $5\frac{1}{2} \times 7$ cm, being a convenient size) of light weight manila. Thinner slips may be used, and are preferable if they are to be pasted instead of copied, but if extremely thin are difficult to handle.

2 A tray, with divisions into which the slips fit loosely.

3 A "marker" dividing the page into ninths [see p. 482].

The V slips are large enough for properly condensed entries under ordinary conditions, and are recommended because they are cheaper and may be compactly filed.

P slips. Rarely, however, occasion may arise for preferring $7 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ cm thin ruled white slips, or if the index is to serve also as a permanent growing office record (e. g. a cumulating index to a periodical) even the heavier catalogue card. Trays and cab-

may be bought for this size, which is that of standard catalogue cards.

Rules for V slip entries. Write on each slip a single entry, giving page, and if desired, ninth of page, to which it refers [see Page references, p. 481-82]. If matter overruns the page, make the reference inclusive, but let first mention suffice if not exceeding the page, unless so interrupted by other subjects that later mention might be overlooked [see p. 479] e. g.

Roosevelt, Theodore, literary
work, 175, 221-24, 245

Title cards, 97⁴, 97⁷, 98²

Give each modification of the subject a separate slip. When the same unmodified heading, or the same heading and modification, occurs again, the page reference may be added to the first slip if finding it requires little more time than writing a new slip; e. g.

Jamestown, first settlers, 13

Jamestown, Capt. John Smith
in, 13, 270

Adding to the original slip is worth a little trouble, since in a long index it is desirable to reduce the bulk of slips in alphabetizing and the work of combining in editing. "See" and "see also" references need, of course, be written but once.

The entry should begin at the extreme upper left edge of the slip, with every line following indented slightly, so that, in alphabetizing, the heading will readily catch the eye. The assistant indicates on the text by a check under the heading that the entry has been written, and places each slip as it is made behind those already in the tray, so that the entries will stand in order of occurrence, making "verifying" easy. In a long piece of work it is a good plan to put the cross reference slips in a separate tray. If alphabetized occasionally, reference to them is easy and prevents making extra slips when a cross reference already made is called for on subsequent proofs. Such separation also greatly facilitates comparison in editing.

VERIFYING

The indexer, at frequent intervals unless the index is very short, should verify the slips, whether they have been written by himself or an assistant, by carefully comparing each with the marked proof, for correctness of heading, modification and page reference, specially noting inclusive pagings. The end of one subject and the beginning of a related one is often difficult to determine, and if the assistant is untrained it is well to indicate conclusion of a reference when marking the proof, writing it in the margin. While verifying, questions indicated on the proof must be settled or transferred to the slips for later decision [see p. 479] and often some of the editing can be done, saving time at the end, when there is frequently need of haste.

ALPHABETING SLIPS

Except in very short indexes the slips should be alphabetized often, later blocks of slips being added to those already alphabetized as soon as they are verified, so that when the last block is added the alphabetizing of the whole index is finished. Frequent alphabetizing is of practical service to the indexer as the work proceeds, the alphabetized slips being much easier to consult for forms of headings, etc. than the marked proofs; it also makes a large mass of slips easier to handle.

Trays for alphabetizing. A small five division tray serves for alphabetizing newly written slips when this is done frequently. If a large number must be alphabetized at one time the work is more quickly accomplished by means of a 24 division tray. If the heavier letters are likely to require much space, leave two compartments each for B, C and S, combining I and J, P and Q, and X, Y and Z in single compartments. It will aid inexperienced assistants if each compartment is labeled plainly with its letter. If each compartment has invariably assigned to it a certain letter it will soon require very slight attention to place the slips for a given letter in the right compartment, and no more than this need be attempted in a first rough alphabetizing. Next take each letter by itself and alphabet exactly in the small tray. In an extremely elaborate index it may be worth while to take a second large tray and arrange by second or even third letter, words beginning with Ab, Ac, Aba, Abb, Aca, etc. before final alphabetizing. Familiarity with the headings of an index will suggest devices to lessen the tedium of alphabetizing a large number of slips; e. g. if a certain name or subject heading occurs very often it is a gain in the first alphabetizing to put all the slips containing it in another tray instead of throwing them in with the other slips of that letter.

ARRANGEMENT OF MODIFICATIONS

Before final alphabetizing this puzzling question must be decided: Shall the modifications under each heading be arranged in order of entry (i. e. order of occurrence) or alphabetically? In answering it the nature and use of the index must be the determining factor. Order of entry is quite generally used in books brought out by prominent publishers and is appropriate to the largest number of indexes. But neither arrangement should be slavishly followed throughout an index if a different grouping under certain headings would be more useful. Few searchers will study out your plan and hold you to it.

Alphabetic order. In indexes of ideas [see p. 469] prefer generally alphabetic order, alphabetizing by the most significant word, not necessarily the word that by chance stands first in the modifying phrase. The important word may sometimes be brought to the first position by inversion, but this should never be done if the result is awkward and confusing; e. g.

Americans, activity, 329; conservatism, 201; crime no shock to, 216; destiny, 325, 418; value dexterity, 211; Dickens on, 167; dress with good sense, 86; contrasted with English, 125; deference to English, 161, 370; lack faith, 237; gentlemen, 419; lack idealism, 418; impulsiveness, 414.

[From index to Riverside edition of Emerson's *Works*]

Here the words "dexterity," "English," "faith" and "idealism," determine the alphabetic arrangement though they do not lead in the phrase.

Order of entry. Under biographic and historical headings, follow order of entry, which is in most cases at least approximately chronologic; e. g.

Barclay, Rev. Henry, born at Albany, 6; graduated at Yale, 6; rector of St Peter's Church, Albany, 7; rector of Trinity Church, N. Y., 8; marries, 9; doctor of divinity, 10; death, 11

This is easily followed and convenient. An alphabetic arrangement would have made the clergyman's death and elevation to the dignity of the doctor's degree follow immediately his birth, and precede his graduation from Yale, marriage and rectorships, conditions which offend one's sense of fitness, even in an index.

It is still more objectionable in cases where there are many modifications having no salient alphabetic key words to guide the seeker, who flounders helplessly and in no pleasant humor through time and space.

When a large number of entries must be given under the name of the subject of a biography or, e. g. under the name of Washington or Wellington in histories of the Revolution or Peninsular War, prominent divisions of the man's life may be made chronologic subheads, or brought out in black face or italic type, to attract attention. The index to Froude's *Erasmus* groups entries under Erasmus as follows:

Erasmus: (a few general entries here)
 Youth (20 entries)
 First visit to England, 1497 (15 entries)
 In the Netherlands and France (21 entries)
 Visits to England and to Italy
 Fourth visit to England
 In the Netherlands
 Period of contest
 After Charles V's election
 After the Diet of Worms
 After election of Adrian VI
 After election of Clement VII
 His later years
 Diet of Augsburg
 His last days
 His writings
 Letters of, to

Entries are arranged in order of occurrence under all the subheads, except the last, where names of correspondents are given in alphabetic order.

Logical order. Follow logical order or order of importance when clearly desirable; e. g.

Students, classes, 437⁴–38²; class of 1901, 450³; class of 1902, 450⁶–51⁴; elective work, 441³; geographic summary, 437⁴

There is no reason why in the same index alphabetic arrangement may not be used for the fuller headings, and order of entry for those covering few entries or relating to biographic or historical matter, with occasional logical groupings if desirable.

Relative advantages. In deciding between order of entry and alphabetic order for general arrangement of modifications, bear in mind relative advantages and disadvantages. Alphabetic order is a useful guide when the alphabetic key words are such as might readily occur to the searcher, enabling him to turn directly to the

required information. For matter about which he would probably have in mind a chronologic rather than an alphabetic outline, order of entry is better. One great advantage of order of entry is that if the searcher finds it necessary to consult all page references under a heading, he is sent through the volume or volumes in order, instead of being forced to lose time in turning back and forth, as the alphabetic arrangement would probably require. In a long index where there are a great many modifications under headings other than biographic or historical, and particularly when the modifications are brief, alphabetic order is generally more convenient. This is almost invariably true when the index is to be printed in entry a line form [see p. 496].

Consistency. The indexer should not magnify too much the importance of his scheme. He should remember that the user of the index will never read it through or make any profound study of its plan, but will look for specific information and wish to find it in each case by the simplest means. Consistency is to be shown in making entries always clear and convenient for the user, not in following always the same process. When uniform methods will aid, follow them; when they will confuse or impede, forsake them.

When the plan for order of modifications has been settled, the general direction may be given the assistant, special arrangement under certain headings being a part of the indexer's work in editing.

Subheads. In very exact and complicated work, oftenest in indexes to technical matter, subheads and sub-subheads are used to avoid repetition and the crowding of material under too general modifications. If a modification has but two submodifications, they are better retained in the general group unless clearness would be sacrificed; e. g.

Governors, power increased, 17⁸; messages an aid to comparative legislation, 20⁸; messages on problems in school organization, 22³–23²; veto power, 37⁸–39⁴

Three or more submodifications justify grouping under a subhead, e. g.

Boundaries, 11⁵, 22⁶, 22⁷;
Connecticut: 269², 270⁸; articles of agreement, 34¹; assembly act concerning, 272⁴; Connecticut river as boundary, 463⁶;
commissioners: 279⁴; appointed, 297⁸; instructions to, 298⁶; report, 299³

The subjects here are really three: (1) Boundaries (2) Boundaries, Connecticut (3) Boundaries, Connecticut, commissioners; the last entry stated in full in the natural order would be: Report of the commissioners on the boundaries of Connecticut.

The sub-subhead, illustrated by "commissioners" in the last example, is seldom needed, but removes a difficulty as serious as it is infrequent. For examples of forms used in line indexes see p. 496. In paragraphed indexes [see p. 496] subheads should follow the single modifications, whether these have been grouped in order of entry or alphabetically, and should be given in alphabetic sequence unless a logical order is plainly more useful. In the entry a line index modifications and subheads are arranged in one alphabet.

ARRANGEMENT OF CROSS REFERENCES

In paragraphed indexes all cross references are arranged alphabetically after all modifications, whether the latter are in a single group under main heading or divided among subheads. In line indexes general references from one subject to another are alphabetized at the end, but a reference from a specific modification follows that modification.

EDITING

Cooperative work. The importance of careful editing can hardly be overemphasized. Where many hands have been at work inconsistencies and omissions are inevitable. *Poole's Index to Periodical Literature*, prepared with the cooperation of the American Library Association, an invaluable tool to librarians, illustrates the dangers attending cooperative work. Material is divided between the headings "Country life" and "Rural life," "X-rays" and "Roentgen rays," "Cycling" and "Bicycling," with incomplete cross reference or none at all. Under "Eddystone lighthouse" three references are given, while in the same volume [1882-87] a fourth paper appears under "Lighthouses on the Eddystone rocks," no cross reference being provided with either heading. In the volume covering 1887-92 the headings "Athlete," "Athletic clubs," "Athletic sports" and "Athletics" are given. These include entries of articles on athletics in Harvard, Amherst, Cornell, and in France, Switzerland etc.; but under the heading "Harvard" are found entries on the athletic controversy at Harvard and on football at Harvard, and under "Eton" an entry on athletics at Eton, not repeated under "Athletics." There are no connecting cross references. To happen on these things shakes the searcher's confidence; he wonders how many more stray entries might be found under other headings.

The natural and often justifiable impulse to accept the title word if it satisfactorily represents the subject in indexing magazine articles, results, when 150 periodicals are indexed by 50 persons working independently, in the scattering of identical subjects under many more or less synonymous headings. Only he who gathers the converging threads can see all the material, and to bring it into proper relation and secure a consistent whole will tax his vigilance to the utmost. Though the urgency of revision is specially evident for cooperative work, it is not less true that the work of one person needs sharp scrutiny after all the material is in hand.

Points to be corrected in editing. It is usually a waste of time to attempt final editing till all slips are alphabetized, so that the indexer can consult any heading from A to Z. It is at this point that new relations reveal themselves and inconsistencies, unavoidable in an index of much length, are most easily detected. They will be found in forms of headings, fulness of indexing, wording of modifications and use of cross references. Many of them may be discovered by reading the slips through slowly, but the most glaring omissions and inaccuracies are discovered through a conscientious comparison of synonymous or allied headings. This frequently leads to extensive changes; e. g. transferring modifications from one heading to another and substituting cross references; changing a "see" reference to a duplication or partial duplication of matter under a related heading; cutting out a heading and dividing its modifications among other more specific headings; condensing a number of modifications into one by broadening the statement, or substituting for a too comprehensive modification more specific ones. Such radical changes can not be made without frequent reference to the text, particularly if the matter referred to is not clearly in mind.

Synonyms. The synonyms of subject headings must be considered and, if any of value have been previously overlooked, either cross references or added entries must be made.

Cross references. New cross references must sometimes be made to link related headings [see Cross references, p. 480] and cross references already made must be carefully traced throughout the slips, or the reader will find references to headings which have been cut out and none to those which take their place.

Class and specific headings. Class and specific headings require careful editing. For instance, if "Zoology" is made a heading, recall its subdivisions and if any have been brought out as headings see that cross reference to them is made. If both "Ani-

mals" and "Zoology" have been used, discard one heading if possible, retaining the one more appropriate to the text; make reference in either case; e. g.

Zoology, *see* Animals
Animals, *see also* Baboon; Fox; Lion
Birds, *see also* Robin; Vireo

If there are entries under a great number of species it may be better to substitute a general reference:

Animals, *see also* *names of animals*
Birds, *see also* *names of birds*

This form is rarely preferable except in "growing indexes."

Take care that no reference to a special animal or bird is entered under the general instead of under the more specific heading.

When it is decided late in the work to throw certain matter under a subhead or sub-subhead make sure that its modifications are reworded to suit the new arrangement, and that under it is placed every modification which rightfully belongs there.

Cancellations. Superfluous words which have been allowed to stand on the slips should now be canceled and words injudiciously canceled on slips be restored [see p. 476-77].

Questions of doubtful treatment, which have been noted on the slips in verifying, must be settled and the notes canceled to prevent confusing the assistant when copying or mounting slips.

Finally, any desired rearrangement in order of modifications must be made.

FORMS OF PRINTING

Style. The two commonest forms of index are (1) paragraphed and (2) entry a line. Both forms have hanging indentation, i. e. every heading begins flush with the left side of the column, and each succeeding line is indented or set in.

1 **Paragraphed index.** In the paragraphed index, the modifications and references under headings follow close on each other, forming a block or solid column. The paragraph is broken for: (a) a subhead, distinguished by first indentation; (b) a sub-subhead, having second indentation; (c) a cross reference after subhead or sub-subhead, which is in a line with preceding modifications; e. g.

Tables, description, 51². *See also*
Statistics

Technical schools, bulletin on, 16⁴;
power to grant certificates, 51⁵,
135⁹–36²; legislation affecting, 137²–
40³;

statistics: 74–81, 475–91; com-
mencement, 478; days in session,
73, 478; incorporation, 476; prop-
erty, 484–87; students, 480–82

See also Professional schools; Uni-
versities, statistics

Temple Grove seminary, Saratoga
Springs, statistics, 526–41

2 Entry a line index. This differs in arrangement of modifications and subheads. Each modification after the first begins a line, slightly indented (1 em) under the heading, forming an even column at the left, unbroken except when a modification overruns the line. Subheads have the same arrangement, but a deeper indentation. This form is most commonly used for word and name indexes and is much easier to refer to than the paragraphed index, but occupies more space; e. g.

Earnings, *see* Wages

Editors, 2534

Education, 164–718; 1187–88

boards of, 191, 207, 217–36, 264 (1 em indentation)

277, 320 (3 ems ")

city boards, 164, 202, 256–57, (2 ems ")

331–32, 409 (3 ems ")

county boards, 164, 168, 174

district boards, 174–75, 351

state boards, 164, 175

territorial boards, 170

higher, 525–99

professional, 590–99

See also Schools; Universities

Educational bulletins, 225

corporations, 1227, 1234–35, 1662

institutions, 1405, 1493–98, 2998

See also Schools; Universities

journals, 164

Ejectment, 2875–78

3 Combined form. By a combination of the paragraphed and entry a line index it is possible to secure much of the condensation of the first with the prominent alphabetizing of the second in modifications which do not lend themselves easily to the entry a line form; e. g.

Bird psychology, 46
 courage, 28
 dissimulation, 32
 individuality, 10-11
 inherited instincts, 27
 intelligence shown in
 building, 52; bringing up young,
 18; cooperation, 18; getting food,
 262; protecting young, 39; strat-
 egy, 39-40
 play impulse, 75
 storing habit, 133

[From Merriam's *Birds of Village and Field*, Houghton]

COPYING

General rules. The following rules apply to both paragraphed and entry a line forms:

Write legibly in black ink on only one side of uniform sheets; make sure that figures and punctuation can not be mistaken. Leave wide margin at left and generous spaces between lines to allow interpolation. Keep headings in vertical line, indenting about an inch modifications which overrun the width of the page.

Write each heading once and pay no attention to its repetition on the slips, copying only the modifications. Single out all the slips under one heading when its copying is begun, making certain where the next heading begins.

“See” and “See also.” In references from one heading to another the word “see” should be preceded by a comma and written with a small *s*; but “See also,” which always stands at the beginning of a sentence, should be preceded by a period and written with a capital *S*; underline in both cases, to indicate italic type. Write words “see” and “see also” only once, but begin each heading referred to with a capital, and separate them by semi colons.

Period. Omit periods at ends of paragraphs.

Dates in italic. Underline all dates for italic type; e. g. Principals council, 1893, 14⁵

Inclusive figures. Write inclusive figures thus:

4-17	175-76	2107-209
27-29	137-233	2137-38
107-9	2007-9	1987-2000

That is, write out last two figures of second paging, except where a naught preceding the last figure or a change in the initial figure interferes with the rule.

Abbreviations. Write out words which have been abbreviated on the slips if the short form would offend on the printed page e. g. “and,” not “&,” “examinations,” not “exams.” Abbreviations

viations may be used somewhat more freely in an index than elsewhere but should not be multiplied to confusion. If an elaborate system is employed under urgent need of economy of space, a running footnote should be given referring to the page where the explanatory table is to be found.

Space between letters. Leave extra space between initial A and B, and so on throughout the alphabet, inserting the word "slug." Draw a line (or "ring") round this and other directions, the "ring" being the sign to the printer that words are not to be printed.

Numbered sheets. Number finished sheets consecutively with large figures in upper right hand corner. Do not roll or fold.

Special rules for paragraphed index. The following rules apply only to the paragraphed index:

Separate modifications under each heading by semicolon.

Indent subheads; but if modifications under subheads overrun the width of the page, bring second and following lines out to the vertical line of modifications under heading. In case of sub-subhead indent again and bring second and following lines out to vertical line of first subhead. Follow the page reference immediately preceding the indented subhead by a semicolon, and separate the subhead and its modifications by a colon [see illustrations, p. 496].

Special rules for entry a line. Begin each modification on a new line. Do not capitalize first word of modifications unless it is a proper name or other word which under editing rules requires a capital.

First word. If several entries begin with the same word, do not repeat unless necessary to prevent ambiguity [see p. 499] but indent modifications; e. g.

Cotton, 1546
factory insurance companies, 1773
gins, 502
seed meal, 1473

Follow the same principle where several modifications under heading begin with the same word, using a second indentation.

"See also." "See also" should be written with a capital S, on a separate line, with a second indentation, and underlined for italic type [see illustrations, p. 496].

Combined word and subject index. In rare instances a combination of the word index and subject index is desirable. In this case, apply rules for line index to lists of words more easily consulted in that form; and rules for paragraphed index to all other headings.

PASTING

A much quicker method of preparing slips for printing is to paste them consecutively on large sheets of paper, overlapping them when the entry does not cover the whole slip. If, after editing, the slips are perfectly legible, this method is feasible (1) when the index is not too complicated; (2) when the slips will not be needed again. In case of separate volumes of a set or numbers of a series the consolidated index is most easily constructed from the slips of the separate indexes, with careful reediting. Slips should also be preserved in case of annual reports similar in plan from year to year, when changing the page references will often save half the work of slip writing.

FINAL PREPARATION FOR PRINTER

If the index is copied, the manuscript must be carefully compared with the slips. This is most quickly and accurately done by two persons, the assistant reading aloud from the slips while the indexer follows the copy. The reader must give carefully not only words, but significant punctuation and the spelling of proper names where there is a possibility of mistake.

Take care that in case of persons with same surname or wholly identical names, or of words identical in spelling but different in meaning (homonyms), the heading is repeated. Otherwise ludicrous mistakes are likely to occur, most often in line indexes; e. g.

Lead, copper
metallurgy
kindly light (Newman)
poisoning

or (from the index to Bartlett's *Familiar Quotations*)

Sow for him, build for him, 470
he that observeth the wind shall not, 831
thy seed in the morning, 831
wrong, by the ear, 19, 785
ye are like to reap, as you, 214

Type. Indicate use of heavier type for the first word under a new letter by a colored pencil line, and state its meaning on the sheet of directions to printer unless already understood. On the same sheet indicate type and leading for the whole index, dimensions of page and width of column.

Indentation. If the indentation is usual, mark it only once in the margin of copy of first page, taking care to "ring" all such explanatory matter to make plain that it is not to be set up. Indicate indentation of subheads and sub-subheads by outlining a small square, the printer's sign for indentation, in the margin where they occur. If the indentation is to be more than 1 em, write the number of ems in the rectangle; e. g.

Education, 164-718, 1187-88
 1 em boards of, 191, 207, 217-36, 264,
 3 ems 277, 320
 2 ems city boards, 218, 223, 2223, 2227,
 2231, 2233, 2243, 2245, 2267,
 2283, 2350
 county boards, 2230, 2235, 2240

Pasted copy. If the slips have been pasted, all the omissions and corrections that would have been made in copying must be indicated. Cross out all repetitions of a heading and, if the index is to be printed in paragraphed form, connect the modifications by semicolons and tracers. Correct illegible letters and figures, inaccurate punctuation and capitalization, and write in the necessary marginal directions as on ordinary copy. This is particular work and should always be done by the indexer. Last of all run quickly over the alphabetizing of headings which may have become slightly disarranged in copying or pasting and failed to catch the reviser's attention, directed to details of individual entries.

PROOF-READING

The proofs should be carefully read by the indexer, with mind alert for mistakes and omissions, whether his own or the compositor's. The alphabetizing should again be gone over, preferably in page proofs after most of the corrections have been made. On page proof also the heading, followed by the word "continued" in curves and italicized, must be inserted wherever entries overrun a column; e. g.

Property, 377
 actions affecting, 739
 conveyances of, 392
 damages to, 384
 judicial sales, 736

Property (*continued*)
 lines, 386
 personal, 400
 real estate, 379
 titles to, 381

It is also well in a long index which has come from the printer in sections, to verify all cross references on the final proof, to make sure that none have been invalidated by alterations while the work was in progress. These are hard sayings because they involve drudgery; but the indexer who lacks patience to take infinite pains for the sake of verbal accuracy, to be vigilant to the verge of fussiness, has missed his vocation, however great his mental power and learning. An erroneous reference is a bibliographic crime.

INDEXING PERIODICALS

Classified indexes. There is no branch of indexing more important at present than indexing periodicals, and, unfortunately, few serial publications are indexed completely or according to a rational

plan. A large proportion offer instead of a true table of subjects in one alphabet, several alphabetic lists of titles or subjects found in the various departments of the magazine, under such headings as "The Week," "Editorial," "Contributed articles," "Correspondence." This forces the seeker to consult several alphabets to obtain all material on a given subject, and often separates statements of fact from editorial comment or the criticism of correspondents. The New York *Nation* index has seven separate alphabets, under "The Week at home," "Abroad," "Notes," "Editorial and miscellaneous," "Special correspondence," "Occasional correspondence" (an inane distinction to the consulter of an index), "Titles of books reviewed," followed by page references without analysis under "Books of the week." A still more irritating example of this tendency to classify what for convenience of reference should be alphabetized is the index to the London *Athenaeum*, an elaborate piece of work which John Denison Champlin, who through long experience as a compiler of useful information has gained wide acquaintance with indexes and authority to criticize, characterizes as "interesting as a puzzle, but deficient in almost every quality that should go toward the making of a useful index . . . a series of useless wheels within wheels." Its five grand divisions are "Literature," "Science," "Fine arts," "Music," "Drama"; each of these departments is subdivided into five or six groups varying somewhat in caption, the headings under "Literature" being "Reviews," "Poetry," "Original papers," "Obituaries," "Gossip." The result is some 27 alphabets, inconvenient for searchers who have studied the plan and hopeless without such study.

Symbols to mark class. Some indication is needed in the index of the scope and form of matter cited. A reader wishes to know whether he is being referred to a brief note or an extended treatment, an official editorial statement or a hospitable presentation of opinions possibly not indorsed by the editor. This can be attained in a single alphabet by use of compact abbreviations or symbols to distinguish different forms of editorial matter, correspondence, contributed papers, etc. or to call attention to illustrated articles. Letters, stars, daggers etc. may be employed; whatever scheme is devised should always be carefully explained at the beginning of each volume index.

Book reviews and poetry. The only exception to the rule already quoted that an index should be one and indivisible [see p. 467] is in favor of grouping book reviews and poems by themselves, either

at the end or under B and P in the main alphabet. The reason for this treatment of book notices is that they constitute a peculiar class of entries often sought as such, and if dispersed by initial through the main alphabet of subjects and authors would be easily confused with entries of a different character, and even if distinguished by a symbol would be traced with much effort. It is, therefore, hardly a violation of the general rule to treat "Book notices" as a subject heading and alphabet under it, and the superior convenience of that arrangement is generally conceded by those who have most occasion to consult reviews. This group should include all the critical estimates of books which the volume contains, whether found in a department specially devoted to reviews or under some individual title in the body of the magazine. A critical paper entitled "Six Notable Novels" need hardly appear in the index under title, but each of the six novels must be brought out. If several books on a single subject are grouped for review under a significant title, e. g. "Tuscan sculpture" or "The praise of Switzerland," it may be well not only to enter the books reviewed under "Book notices," but also to bring out such title in the main alphabet.

Poems are separately grouped for similar reasons. Persons seeking them probably will not remember exact titles but can quickly identify a poem sought in a comparatively small group. Perhaps the most satisfactory plan is to alphabet titles, followed by author's surname in curves, under the heading "Poems," and enter each poem also under author in the general alphabet, the word "poem" following the title in curves; e. g.

Poems

Three things (Scollard)
Watcher, The (Dickinson)

In the main alphabet:

Dickinson, Martha G. The watcher (poem)
Scollard, Clinton. Three things (poem)

Title indexes. Another unsatisfactory type of magazine index, though in one alphabet, gives only actual titles of articles without attempt to bring out subjects where the titles give no clue. Where the title satisfactorily indicates the subject the key word should be brought to the front by inversion, if necessary; e. g.

Cromwell, Constitutional experiments of

Here a second entry in the natural order might well be made for readers seeking national or constitutional history.

Cuba, American misgovernment of
Gilbert, Mrs, Stage reminiscences of
Art and philosophy, ancient feud between

Here a possible second entry should be under "Philosophy" rather than "Ancient."

Mere inversion of title will not, however, always produce satisfactory results, as is easily illustrated: "Mule go, Must the canal?" does not properly represent a discussion of the use of electric motors on canals. "Better, The less of it the" is not an illuminating entry. It may sometimes be necessary to good sense, and therefore justifiable, to make slight alterations in form when titles are inverted; e. g.

Lamp, Maggie Murphy incandescent
Halibut, Shipping the Pacific coast east

would be better represented by

Lamp, incandescent; The Maggie Murphy
Halibut, Shipping east from Pacific coast.¹

The searcher who comes to the index for a certain subject without previous knowledge of the actual content of the volume must find his clue under subject. He knows nothing of picturesque titles invented to attract persons not previously conscious of interest in the subject. Nor does the average reader of periodicals often recall the exact title of an article, and unless it is odd or striking enough to remain in his memory his search is always for the person, place or subject written about or the author of an interesting essay or clever story, the title of which was of minor importance and quickly forgotten. Therefore, if both subject and title can not be included, omit the title entry.

Striking titles. In some instances, however, entries should be made under titles which afford no clue to the real subject. A paper by Bradford Torrey on the habits of humming birds was published in the *Atlantic Monthly* entitled "A Widow and Twins." This striking title might easily remain in the reader's mind whether he had read the paper or simply glanced through the table of contents with a view to future reading, and it is properly brought out under

"Widow and twins, A." (Torrey)

The subject entry would be:

Humming birds: A widow and twins (Torrey)
and an author entry:

Torrey, Bradford, A widow and twins

would meet the needs of those in search of Mr Torrey's writings. Subject and title entries for the paper "Hunting Big Game with the Camera" might be as follows:

¹ These examples of "how not to do it" are taken from existing indexes.

Photography of animals. Hunting big game with the camera
Animal photography. Hunting big game with the camera
Camera, Hunting big game with the

The first entry is imperative, the second desirable; the third might be spared without serious loss if strict economy of space must be practised. The following examples further illustrate the principle:

United States, commerce. Our nation and the trade of the world
Vancouver island. Under the western pines
Philippines. Uncle Sam's legacy of slaves
Negroes. Transplantation of a race

An exception is made of fiction and poetry, which are in most cases best entered under first word of title not an article [see also p. 502].

Series on one subject. Where a series of articles on one general subject but with considerable variety of title is to be indexed they should be assembled in alphabetic order under the general subject heading; or, a reference may be made from the subject to the name of the writer, under which the several titles should appear; e. g.

Boer war, papers by James Barnes
Between two battlefields
Boer war in pictures
Cronje, capture of
From the Cape to the front
Modder river, At

or

Boer war, *see* Barnes, James
Barnes, James
Between two battlefields
Boer war in pictures
Cronje, Capture of
etc.

Author entry. It should be said that most periodical indexes, except those of literary reviews, are at present limited to title or subject entry; but the value of entry under author is unquestionable, and the ideal index includes it.

Entries for poetry. The importance of author entry is specially evident in case of poems, which do not often lend themselves readily to subject entry and frequently have fanciful titles furnishing no salient alphabetic key word. It is] plainly better to enter under title in the natural order such poems as Eugene Field's verses *To a Usurper*, addressed to his little son, George H. Stacy's *In Days Like These*, a prayer for the country written during the Spanish War, James Whitcomb Riley's *Happy Little Cripple*, Emily Dickinson's *Called Back*, Mary Thacher Higginson's love poem *In the Dark*, than

to make any attempt at subject entry. Nor would anything be gained by inverting the titles. Many readers, however, recalling the poems seen in a magazine, would seek them first under the author's name [see p. 503].

RULES FOR FORM OF HEADING

The following specific rules are those in most general use. Many may be found in more detail and with numerous illustrations in C: A. Cutter's *Rules for a Dictionary Catalogue*. In following them remember that if a form of name chosen for entry in the index differs from any form in the text sufficiently to make its recognition doubtful, the text form must appear in the index with a cross reference to the form chosen. Rules 1, 3, 6, 9, 15, 17 furnish examples.

Catalogue rules not always applicable to index. Bear in mind also that the rules quoted are primarily cataloguing rules and that many of them apply without question only to the more formal type of index suitable for bibliographies. Rules which are important to secure uniformity in a catalogue may be absurd applied to a book index, because the catalogue relates to many books, and continually grows, while the index pertains only to a single work, and is fixed. In ordinary book indexing it is generally better to use forms of name entry in general accord with the custom of the text indexed, making references from other forms only when the average reader would be likely to seek them. Bearing these modifications in mind the rules following will be of material aid in deciding doubtful questions.

1 Pseudonym. Index under the real name, with reference from the pseudonym, unless the pseudonym is decidedly better known; e. g.

Clemens, Samuel L.

Twain, Mark, *pseud.* *see* Clemens, Samuel L.

but Greenwood, Grace, *pseud.*

Lippincott, Mrs S. J. *see* Greenwood, Grace

2 Joint authors. When an essay or article has two authors, index thus:

Johnson, R.A. & Richards, O.W. Oxford liberalism

Richards, O.W. & Johnson, R.A. Oxford liberalism

If more than two, in very full bibliographic work index under each in this form:

Miller, C.G. & others. Trust question

In ordinary indexing a single entry under the first author's name as above is generally sufficient.

3 Changed name. Index under last well known form, making reference from other forms if necessary; e. g.

Jackson, Mrs H.H.

Hunt, Helen, *see* Jackson, Mrs H.H.

but Wiggin, Mrs K.D. [no reference from Riggs]

If later Mrs Riggs should write under the name of Riggs, a reference or change of entry form would become necessary.

4 Compound name. Index English compound names under last part, unless the person is better known by first part or has written under first part before adopting last part; e. g.

Gould, Sabine Baring-

Baring-Gould, Sabine, *see* Gould, Sabine Baring-

but Halliwell-Phillipps, J.O.

Index foreign names under first part; e. g.

Duplessis-Bochart, Guillaume Guillemot

5 Name with preposition. Index English and French surnames beginning with a preposition (except the French *de* and *d'*) under preposition; in other languages under word following. Make references from other forms likely to be looked for; e. g.

La Fontaine, Jean de

Goethe, Johann Wolfgang von

Vinci, Leonardo da

Da Vinci, Leonardo, *see* Vinci, Leonardo da

But if such a name is anglicized enter it under preposition; e. g.

De Quincey, Thomas

Van Rensselaer, Stephen

6 Noblemen. Index under highest title unless the family name or a lower title is decidedly better known, and make references from other forms when necessary; e. g.

Chesterfield, Philip Dormer Stanhope, earl of

not Stanhope, P.D. earl of Chesterfield

but Walpole, Robert

not Orford, Robert Walpole, earl of

7 Popes, sovereigns etc. Index popes, saints, sovereigns, princes, orientals and all others known only by their first names under forename, with reference when necessary; e. g.

Napoleon

Bonaparte, *see* Napoleon

Victoria, queen of England

Omar Khayyam

Khayyam, Omar, *see* Omar Khayyam

8 Ecclesiastical dignitaries. Index under surnames, except popes; e. g.

Newman, J.H. cardinal

Potter, H.C. bishop of New York

Pius 10

9 Foreign names. Index under English form unless foreign form is better known; e. g.

Cologne, *not* Köln
 Raphael, *not* Raffaello
but Giovanni, *not* John

10 Geographic names. Index names of capes, lakes, forts, mountains, gulfs, bays etc. under the distinctive part of name, unless prefix and name have come to be inseparable in thought; e. g.

Erie, Lake	<i>but</i> Fort Wayne [city]
Rainier, Mount	Lake of the Woods
Good Hope, Cape of	Bay of Islands
Biscay, Bay of	Isles of Shoals

11 Anonymous writings. Index anonymous essays, magazine articles or book titles under title, ignoring articles or introductory phrases; except in biographies, and in many cases historical matter, when entry under person or place is sufficient, unless title is striking enough to be sought for [see p. 511].

12 Biography. Index biographic matter under subject as well as author.

13 Official publications. Index official publications under the country, city, society, institution, convention or other body responsible for them. In case of government departments, index under bureau or office concerned, inverting to bring the distinctive term first, except where entries under country are so few that no subgrouping will be required. Make references from the larger division if desirable; e. g.

United States, Education; Bureau of
not United States, Department of the Interior, Bureau of education

Note that this applies positively only to bibliographies and catalogues. In many book indexes it is much wiser to pass over country name and enter directly under the subject word; e. g. Education.

Prefer name of office to official title of officer, but index under officer when the office has no name; e. g.

Illinois, state entomologist

14 Person vs officer. In ordinary book and current periodical indexing, enter under personal name rather than official title. In elaborate historical work, however, the following rule formulated for growing catalogues may be useful:

Distinguish carefully between official and personal writings. Index opinions of judges in a suit under name of court, but opinion of single judge under his name. Index presidents messages under "President," personal writings under his name. Make all necessary references.

15 Societies, institutions. Index national and nonlocal societies, political parties, universities etc. under official name, with necessary references from place or any other form; e. g.

American society of civil engineers

Civil engineers, American society of, *see* American society of civil engineers

Engineers, civil, *see* Civil engineers, *or* (if there are no entries under that heading) American society of civil engineers

Republican party

University of Chicago

Chicago university, *see* University of Chicago

Index local societies, schools, churches, art galleries, libraries and other institutions not national under name of place where situated unless known by a distinctive name, when reference from place should be freely added; e. g.

Royal society of London

London, Royal society, *see* Royal society of London

Masten Park high school, Buffalo

Buffalo, Masten Park high school, *see* Masten Park high school

Trinity church, New York city

New York city, Trinity church, *see* Trinity church

Newark (N. Y.) First presbyterian church

Boston public library

Astor library, New York city

New York city, Astor library, *see* Astor library

16 Periodicals. Index name under first word of title not an article. If the organ of a society or club, index under name of periodical, with reference from society; but index regular proceedings or transactions of a society under its name; e. g.

Journal of the Franklin institute

Franklin institute, Journal, *see* Journal of the Franklin institute

American institute of electrical engineers, Transactions

17 Conventions, expositions. Index conventions, congresses and expositions under name if distinctive, with reference from place and other forms of name; under place if better known by it; e. g.

Centennial exhibition, Philadelphia

Philadelphia, Centennial exhibition, *see* Centennial exhibition

Paris exposition, 1902

18 Committees. Index under names of bodies to which they belong; e. g.

United States Congress, manufactures, House committee on

See also rule 13 and note.

19 Petitions. Index petitions or publications of any unorganized class under place; e. g. "Petition of merchants of Chicago" under "Chicago, merchants."

20 Ships. In general, index under first word; but if named after a person whose surname is given in full, and specially where only a title of honor or initials of Christian name accompany surname, enter under surname; add word "vessel" or a more specific term if desirable, in curves; e. g.

Ellen R. (vessel)
 Mary Jane (tug)
 Golden Fleece (sloop)
 Sherman, Gen. W. T. (vessel)

This rule must sometimes be set aside in order to follow common usage, which varies greatly; if a vessel is generally spoken of by the full name enter e. g.

Dean Richmond
 Mary Powell

RULES FOR AUTHOR AND TITLE

For choice and form of author headings see Rules for form of heading, page 505.

Full or shortened names. The fulness of authors' names must be determined by the nature and use of the index. If an index containing personal names is likely to be used in genealogic research full names should be given. In many cases the form as it occurs in the text is preferable; but for the average book index and for indexes to a series of volumes containing the same name in various forms the common rule is to enter single forenames in full, but to use initials only if more than one, unless two or more persons have the same surname and initials. This rule, like all others, should be followed in the light of common sense. The entry

Jones, J. P., Journal

acquires new interest and significance, and therefore greater usefulness, if amplified to

Jones, John Paul, Journal

Titles in text. When titles of books mentioned or discussed in the regular text are to be included in the index, enter them as modifications under author's name, but italicized to distinguish them from other modifications; e. g. (in life of Goethe)

Lessing, G.E., 1:3; *Philotas*, 64; *Laokoon*, 81; *Minna*, 88; in Leipzig, 96;
 • *Emilia Galotti*, 190; death, 397, 2:92; *Nathan*, 196

In indexing biography or criticism of a single author, index works under first word of title not an article, omitting insignificant introductory expressions; e. g. (if example just quoted were in a life of Lessing)

Philotas, date of publication, 1:64
Laokoon, Goethe's opinion of, 1:81

Book lists. In indexing classed lists of books, in library or publishing work, where ready reference is of first importance and justifies the use of more space, a better method is to divide the kinds of modifications, placing the subject modifications first in a paragraph and alphabetizing titles in separate lines; e. g.

- Scott, Walter, biography and criticism, 43⁶-44⁵, 62⁹-72⁴
- Complete poetical works, 91⁵
- Fair maid of Perth, 72⁷
- Guy Mannering, 72⁹
- Ivanhoe, 92³

The use of the dash for repetition of heading is well recognized, saves space and in most cases reduces entries to a line, facilitating reference. In case of joint authorship two dashes are used; e. g.

- Howell, G.R. Date of settlement of colony of New York, 326³
- Early history of Southampton, 460⁴
- & Tenney, Jonathan. Bicentennial history of Albany, 486⁶
- —— County of Schenectady, 498⁷

The same method is followed in "body as author" headings, i. e. books published by a society, corporation or organized body of any kind; e. g.

- Danbury (Ct.), 256⁴-57¹
- Town records of births, 256⁵

Danbury, First congregational church. Bicentennial celebration, 256⁶

The word "Danbury" is repeated in the last entry, because Danbury alone, which the dash would represent, is not the complete form for the author.

When for convenience or clearness explanatory matter is to be added, curves may be introduced; e. g. (for authors in a list of biographies)

- Alcott, L.M. 43⁶ (Bolton); 53⁸ (Cheney)
- Life, letters and journals, 53⁷

Where such an arbitrary scheme is employed, however, an explanation should preface the index, such as: "In biography entries, authors' names are given in curves."

Title entry is most common in indexes to periodicals and classed book lists. Neither differentiation of type nor use of quotes is necessary, owing to absence or infrequency of subject entries, or uniform practice of indenting titles under subject headings, as in *Annual Literary Index* and *Poole's Index to Periodical Literature*. When author's name is to be added, the following forms are in common use:

- Conduct of life. (Emerson), 56²
- Conduct of life. R.W. Emerson, 56²
- Conduct of life. Emerson, 56²
- Conduct of life. Emerson, R.W.....56²

Use of leaders in the last example is unnecessary and confusing to the eye, and is being very generally discarded; nor should the author's name be inverted except in certain catalogues and bibliographies where it is desirable to alphabet surnames under heading [see p. 477].

In general, with the exceptions indicated in the following rules, index under first word, entering title in the natural order, but omit all unnecessary words; e. g.

David Grieve *for* History of David Grieve

Lafayette *for* Life of Lafayette

but Life of George Washington studied anew

Geography and history of Shantung

for General outlines of the geography and history of the Province of Shantung; a sketch of its missions and notes of a journey to the tomb of Confucius

In indexing book lists, shorten lengthy titles of old books, by rewording if necessary, being careful to choose the important part of title and to express it correctly; e. g.

Opinion on establishing courts of justice in New York colony

for Mr Smith's opinion humbly offered to the general assembly of the colony of New York on the 7th of June 1734 at their request, occasioned by sundry petitions of the city of New York, Westchester county and Queens county praying an establishment of courts of justice within the said colony by act of the legislature.

In applying the above rules note that they refer strictly to title entry and to entry of title under author. Strict title entries may be superfluous even in title book lists when the subject side is emphasized by inverting title to enter under the subject word.

In indexing under title, i.e. title entry, transpose an article or introductory expression which has been retained for the sake of clearness; e. g.

New England boyhood, A

Lady or the tiger, The

Sixth sense, The

Spanish literature, History of

Electric lighting, Guide to

Paris, Studies of

Omit alternative titles unless more significant than the first title; e. g.

Italian child-life

for Italian child-life; or, Marietta's good times

Hans Brinker

for Hans Brinker; or, The silver skates

Index biographic titles under person treated of, a second entry under title being made only when it is striking enough to be looked for; e. g.

Nelson, Horatio, Lord

for Life of Horatio, Lord Nelson

Franklin, Benjamin, True story of

and True story of Benjamin Franklin

Garfield, James A.

and From the log cabin to the White House

RULES FOR ALPHABETING

Carry out the alphabetic principle strictly, in arranging headings, not disregarding it after the 3d, 4th, 13th or 14th letter. "Put Constantinople before Constantinopolitanus on principle." This seems obvious, but the indexer is sometimes tempted to violate the rule in case of plurals for the sake of bringing related headings together; e. g. "Car" may be separated from "Cars" by "Caribbean sea," "Carrara," "Carriages," "Carriers," etc. Plurals ending in "ies" may be widely removed from their singulars ending in "y." In a large majority of cases all entries may be combined under a single form. If, however, this proves impracticable or too awkward, let each take its proper alphabetic place and connect them by cross references each way.

i General principles. *a* "Nothing precedes something," or, to state the same idea inversely, "Something follows nothing." This obvious truism is often overlooked, though it is sufficient to settle many questions puzzling at first glance. Specific applications are stated as rules 7 and 9. Exception is made in rules 4 and 8, which relate to names and words variously printed. In applying it, consider the space between words as nothing and follow the principle thus:

Alphabet an entry by its first word, letter by letter as in a dictionary; if the word is the same in two or more entries, alphabet by the next word, and so on. Entries should first be arranged word by word and not alphabetized letter by letter throughout; e. g.

Art and culture	<i>not</i> Art and culture
Art journal	Artesian wells
Art thoughts	Articles of religion
Artesian wells	Art journal
Articles of religion	Arts of design
Arts of design	Arts of the Athenians
Arts of the Athenians	Art thoughts

b Entries are alphabetized by the headings, whether these are complete in one word or made up of several words, modifications under heading being disregarded; e. g.

Esopus, land patent, 99; powers of sheriff, 147; writs sent to, 148
Esopus Indians, 113

Note that the principle applies even when there is no punctuation to separate heading from modification; e. g.

Elm on Boston common
Elm beetle

Here "on Boston common" is a modification of the subject "Elm," but because there is only one modification and the entry is in the natural order, no punctuation is required.

2 Identical first words. Persons precede places and places precede titles when first word is identical; e. g.

Eliot, C.W
Eliot, L.A.
Eliot (Me.)
Eliot historical society
Eliot miscellany

3 Identical forenames and surnames. Put forenames of rulers, princes, popes, saints and ancients before same names as surnames; e. g.

George 3
George, Henry

4 Surnames with prefixes. Treat proper names beginning with particles as single words; e. g.

Demetral, Louis	Demon, M.
De Meyer, Nicholas	Demorest, Alfred
De Mill, Peter	De Morest, John
De Milt, Obadiah	De Mott, Mathias
Demler, George	Demure, Christian

Alphabet abbreviated prefixes M' and Mc, S., St, Ste, as if written in full, Mac, Sanctus, Saint, Sainte; e. g.

Mabuse, Jan	St Pierre, J.H.B.de
McCormick, C.H.	Saint-Simon, comte de
MacDonald, George	St Vincent, earl
	Salt, Sir Titus

This rule does not apply to L' and O' since the prefixes of which they are contractions are not pronounced; e. g.

Lasher, John
L' Asseur, Gabriel
Latham, Beverley

5 Surnames identical. Put surname used alone before the same surname with only a title or with forename, and a surname with only a title before the same surname with initials or forename. Alphabet together initials and forenames, an initial always preceding a name beginning with the same letter; e. g.

Adams, ———	Adams, C.W.
Adams, Captain	Adams, J.L.
Adams, Major	Adams, James
Adams, A.J.	Adams, M.A.

6 Whole names identical. When names of different persons are identical, alphabet by distinguishing title, place of residence, occupation or dates, to be supplied if not given in text; e. g.

Clark, Capt. Samuel
Clark, Rev. Samuel
Hill, James, of Glasgow
Hill, James, of London

7 **Compound names, personal and place.** Consider the compound parts, with or without a hyphen, as separate words, and alphabet accordingly; e. g.

Dubois, T.K.	New Amsterdam
Du Bois-Ayme	New Lots
Dubois county	New Windsor
Dubois de la Cour, <i>pseud.</i>	New York
Dubois-Fontanelle, J.G.	Newburgh
Dubois-Melly, Charles	Newcastle

8 **Compound words.** The indexer is generally at liberty to decide on a single form for entry of certain words which can not be separated in thought without alteration of sense, but which are in common usage variously printed as one word, as two words, or with hyphen; e. g. material found under "waterworks," "water-works," or "water works" may be massed under either form. The present tendency is to prefer the solidified word. Title entries, however, should preserve the exact forms given in the texts indexed, but be alphabetized uniformly as separate words; e. g.

Hand book almanac
Handbook for hospitals
Hand book for school trustees
Hand-book for the piano-forte

9 **Umlaut.** Disregard umlauts unless words are otherwise alike, when the word without an umlaut precedes that with it; e. g. Muller before Müller.

10 **Joint authors.** Place joint author entries after all entries of single author; e. g.

Howell, G.R.	Settlement of Southold
_____ & Tenney, Jonathan.	Bicentennial History of Albany

11 **Titles under authors.** Arrange authors by preceding rules and under each author alphabet titles of his works.

12 **Elisions in titles.** Alphabet elisions as they are printed; e.g.

What men live by
What the wind did
What's mine's mine (i.e. alphabet as "Whats mines" not as "What is mine is")

13 **Possessives.** Disregard apostrophe in alphabetizing possessives; e. g.

Boys' and girls' book
Boy's King Arthur
Boys of '76

For questions of alphabetic arrangement of modifications under heading see p. 490-92; for arrangement of subheads and references see p. 492-93.

EXAMPLES OF INDEXES

The student of indexing will find it profitable to examine well made indexes of various types. Those instanced below as representing good work as well as the examples chosen to illustrate various kinds of type, groupings, punctuation and devices in general use, are often inconsistent with each other and differ in details of treatment from the forms and principles recommended in the preceding pages, which are in accord with the rules and general practice of the New York State Library. The first group represents rather full indexes of good type:

Fiske, John. *American Revolution*. Houghton
Bryce, James. *American Commonwealth*. Macmillan
Earle, A.M. *Child Life in Colonial Days*. Macmillan
Geikie, Sir Archibald. *Textbook of Geology*. Macmillan
Lee, Sidney. *Life of Shakespeare*. Macmillan
Merriam, F.A. *Birds of Village and Field*. Houghton
Emerson's Works. See *Natural History of Intellect*, v. 12 of *Riverside ed*
Houghton
Holmes, O.W. *Autocrat of the Breakfast Table*. Houghton
Example of less close analysis, adequate for the type of book:
Nordhoff, Charles. *Politics for Young Americans*. Am. Bk Co.

Examples of humorous indexes:

Lowell, J.R. *The Bigelow Papers*. Houghton
Dodgson. *Sylvie and Bruno*. Macmillan

Example of the indexing of voluminous and diverse material, requiring complicated forms of reference:

Index to Publications of the New York Natural History Survey and New York State Museum, 1837-1902, compiled by Miss Mary Ellis. New York State Museum, Bulletin 66

For elaborate indexing of historical sources in which great variety of form is found:

Index to Calendar of Council Minutes, 1668-1783. New York State Library, Bulletin 58

A far more voluminous and complicated example is the two volume index to the 71 volumes of the *Jesuit Relations*, Burrows Bros. This work illustrates the application of an elaborate scheme of classification in an alphabetic index.

Among subject indexes to files of periodicals may be cited:

Index to Engineering News, 1890-99, compiled by M.E. Miller. Engineering News Co.

Analytical Index to the Educational Review, vol. 1-25, compiled by C.A. Nelson. Educational Review Pub. Co.

The last work differs from the ordinary subject index in giving analyses of subject-matter under titles of articles indexed.

EXAMPLES OF TYPE AND STYLE

In estimating the following styles of printing consider clearness, compactness, simplicity. A style which wastes space or employs varieties of type expensive in combination is justified only by decided gain in ready reference. The judicious use of black face or other peculiar types is helpful in many cases, but too freely employed they may produce a confused impression.

From R. K. Shaw's *Bibliography of Domestic Economy*. N. Y. State Lib. Bibliography Bul. 22

The superior figures tell the exact place on the page in ninths, e. g. 41³ means page 41, beginning in the third ninth of the page, i. e. about one third of the way down.

Cooperative housekeeping, 64²
 Copeland. Cuisine, 69⁸
 Copley Cottage comforts, 44⁸
 —— Cottage cookery, 69⁸
 —— Domestic economy, 54⁶
 —— Housekeeper's guide, 69⁹
 —— Servant, 136⁴
 Cordon bleu, *pseud.* Economical French cookery, 93²
 —— & Bacchus, *pseud.* Hotel, bar, restaurant, butler, 61⁷
 Cornelius. Cook-book, 70¹
 Cornish & Floyer. Simple cookery, 73²
 Corson. Cooking manual, 70²
 —— Family living on \$500, 41²

Crowfield, Christopher, *pseud.*, see Stowe
 Cruger. How she did it, 41³
 Cudlip. Modern housewife, 45¹
 La cuisine créole, 90¹
 Cupples, Mrs George. Housework, 45²
 Curious old cookery receipts, 99²
 Curtiss. Berkshire News comic cook book, 88³
 Cust. Invalid's own book, 114⁶
 Cyclopedia, 56¹–58¹, 97⁵
 Daisy basket, 103⁴
 Dalgairns. Practice of cookery, 92⁶
 Daniell. Dedham receipts, 70⁷

From *Cataloguers Reference Books*. N. Y. State Lib. Bibliography Bul. 36

Publishers' trade list annual, 252⁷
 Publishers' weekly, 250⁸
 Quakers, *see* Friends, Society of.
 Quérard. La France littéraire, 316⁵
 —— La littérature française contemporaine, 316⁷
 —— Les supercheries littéraires dévoilées, 258³
 Reference catalogue of current literature, 336⁹
 Registers, *see* College men; Official classes

Roorbach. Bibliotheca Americana 250⁵
 Rose. Cyclopaedia of Canadian biography, 268⁶
 Rosse. Index of dates, 286¹
 Rousselot & Vivien de Saint-Martin. Nouveau dictionnaire de géographie universelle, 322⁵
 Royal blue book, 334⁵
 Royal College of Physicians of London. Roll, 352⁷
 Royal navy list, 356⁸
 Royal Society of London. Catalogue of scientific papers, 378⁵

. From *Colonial Records, General Entries*, v. 1. N. Y. State Lib. History Bul. 2

Tilton, Peter, marriage license, 167⁷–68¹
 Tobacco, duty on, 123², 167³; smuggling of, 169¹
 Tonneman, Pieter, mentioned, 140⁸
 Topping, Thomas, deputy to Hempstead, 156²; member of committee to examine bounds of towns on Long Island, 156⁹
 Treaty with Indians at Albany, 110⁵–12³

Van Aken, (Van Akes), Jan Coster, delegate from Albany to confer with council at New York, 112⁵
 Van Bergh, John, pass for, 64³
 Van Bohemen, Pieter Bruynsen, mentioned, 140⁵
 Van Brugh (Van Brough, Van Brugges, Brugges), Johannes, oath of office, 146²; information given by as to ship *Crost Heart*, 158⁵; appointed alderman, 173⁵

The note explaining the superior figures is of course given with all three of the indexes quoted above.

From John Bartlett's *Familiar Quotations*. Little

Nightingale's high note 551.
 song in the grove, 428.
 Nightly pitch my moving tent, 497.
 to the listening earth, 300.
 Nil tam difficilest, 203.
 Nile, allegory on the banks of the, 440.
 dam up the waters of the, 596.
 dogs drinking from the, 715, 719.
 outvenoms all the worms of, 160.
 show me the fountain of the, 602.
 where is my serpent of old, 157.

Nobly born must nobly meet his fate, 698.
 die for their country, 102.
 planned, perfect woman, 475.
 Nobody at home, there's, 336.
 I care for, 427.
 Nobody's business, 207.
 Nod, affects to, 271.
 an esteemed person's, 728.
 ready with every, to tumble, 97.
 shakes his curls and gives the, 337

From Harbottle & Dalbiac's *Dictionary of Quotations: French and Italian*. Sonnenschein

SERVITUDE and poverty, 327.
 SEVEN, Mark—times and cut once, 417.
 SHADE, The — not the colour, 163.
 SHADOW is worse than death, 100.
 SHAME, The crime brings—125.
 SHARPER than another, 171.
 SHEATH, To perish by the—193.
 SHEEP, 14.
 " Better give the wool than the — 294.
 " Five legs to the — 259.
 " Let us come back to our — 200.
 " The — that stops to bleat, 176.
 " Who becomes a — the wolf eats, 269.

SHEPHERD, 224, 408.
 SORROW, 104, 144.
 " after joy —8.
 " is good for nought, 108.
 " is where we live, 112.
 " To know — 157.
 SORROWS, conceal your — 210.
 " pass like foam, 195.
 " The artificers of our own — 371.
 SOUL, A secret drawer in the — 56.
 " A — in dead things, 431.
 " Crime withers the — 56.
 " The noble—dissatisfied, 227.
 " The recesses of the — 154.
 " The — of Pedro Garcias, 55.
 " The —'s health, 109.
 " To confide one's whole—171.

Note that the simpler form of *Bartlett* is as clear as the second more elaborate style.

From Fiske's *Dutch and Quaker Colonies in America* Houghton

Hughson's Tavern, ii. 290.
 Hugonet, the execution of, i. 27.
 Huguenots, their migration from France, i. 24; why they did not come to New France, 130, 230; causes of their failure in France, ii. 337, 338; their migration to New Netherland, 340; persecuted by Louis XIV., 341, 342; their exodus from France, 342, 343; in Boston, 344; in New York, 345; names, 344, 345.
 Hull, Edward, i. 265.
 Hunter, Robert, ii. 242-245.
 Hutchings, an alderman, ii. 237, 238.
 Hutchinson, Anne, i. 182; murdered by Indians, 186; her captive granddaughter, 196, 275; ii. 102.
 Hutchinson, Thomas, ii. 197.
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 Hyde, Edward, see Cornbury, Viscount.
 Pennsylvania, religious liberty in ii. 99; boundaries of, 148-150; origin of the name, 150; its charter contrasted with that of Maryland, 151, 152; why it was not molested by Indians in the early times, 164-166; rapid growth of, 166, 328; becomes a royal province, 217; restored to Penn, 305; revised charter of, 309, 310; significance of its rapid growth, 328, 329; a centre of distribution for the non-English population, 330.
 Penobscot River, i. 66, 75-79.
 Pepys, Samuel, ii. 12.
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 Perry, Oliver, ii. 210.
 Persecution, causes of, ii. 100-104; harmfulness of, 105, 106.
 Philadelphia, founding of, ii. 156, 157; its literary eminence, 320-323.
 Philip, chief of the Wampanoags ii. 58, 59.

From E. B. Andrews's *History of the Last Quarter Century in the United States*. Scribner

KELLOGG, W. P., nominated for Governor in Louisiana, I., 80; his prospects clouded for a time, 83; elected Governor without the returns, 84; declared *de facto* Governor, 85; his abdication demanded, 155; recognized by the Administration, 157; his explanation of the uprising, 159; orders members of Legislature forcibly removed, 162; signs certificate of Hayes electors, 219.
 KELLY, "General," in the "Commonwealer" movement, II., 328.
 KELLY, John, II., 88.
 "KELLY THE BUM," I., 296.

MISSOURI, State of, reënfranchisement of Southerners a burning question in I., 31; the James gang in, 381; Constitutional Convention in, II., 147.
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From Horace Porter's *Campaigning with Grant*. Century

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 "Price," the gunboat, Fred Grant's experiences on, 363.
 Profanity, Grant's abhorrence of, 164, 251; a mule-driver's reliance, 251; an occasion for, 427.
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Quarles's Ford, Va., military movements at, 145.
 Quarles's Mills, Va., Grant's headquarters at, 145.
 Quinine, its value, 151.
 Railroads, methods of destruction of, 146.
 Rain, disheartening effect on an army, 121.
 Raleigh, N. C., Grant goes to, 504.
 Ramseur, Maj.-gen. Stephen D., mortally wounded and taken prisoner at Cedar Creek, 307.
 Ramson, Brig.-gen. Matthew W., in battle of Five Forks, 437.
 Rapidan, the river, the crossing of, 37, 39, 41 *et seq.*; the country of, 39-41, 44; temporary headquarters on 43-48.

*From E. H. Byington's *The Puritan in England and New England*. Roberts (Little)

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 COFFEE not used, 139.
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